16-page Preview today

No 61.132

THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

FRIDAY JANUARY 15 1982

Price twenty pence

Grade quits as head of ACC

Lord Grade, the flamboyant showbusiness tycoon, has resigned as head of Associated Communications Corporation, the film and property empire, he built over 25 years. Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, an Australian financier, who has made a £36m bid for the company, takes over as chairman. All the other ACC directors, except Sir Max Aitken who is "indisposed", have given undertakings to resign. They will receive no compensation Page 11 and back page

Kitson's aunt found dead

Mrs Allison Joan Weinberg, aged 52, the aunt of Mr Steven Kitson, held for five days by South African police, has been found dead in her flat in central Johannesburg. The police are treating the case as murder. Mrs Weinberg helped to arrange Mr Kitson's visit to his jailed father Page 4

Treasury aims for 7pc inflation

The Treasury is planning new monetary growth targets based on hopes that inflation will fall to 7 per cent next year and that output will grow to 2 per cent. Meanwhile, a threatened miners' strike and the troubles on the railways has hit the pound, which fell for the sixth consecutive day to close in London at $1.8630 Page 21

England Test hopes fade

England failed to take a wicket in the fifth Test at Madras yesterday and any hope of a victory was frustrated by Sharma and Viswanath, both of whom scored centuries. An entertaining day's cricket was marred by some boorish behaviour from Botham Page 15

Contempt case verdict soon

Judgment is expected soon in the case of Jack Lundin, a Fleet Street journalist, charged with contempt of court in refusing to identify the source for a report he wrote exposing corruption and illegality at Ladbrokes casinos Page 2



Highs and lows for climbers

There is growing evidence that Diamox, a drug commonly used to treat glaucoma, can combat mountain sickness. One researcher says it "knocks 6,000ft off the height of Everest". The drug, made from acetazolamide, thought to stimulate the production of body acids, has been tested by Lord Hunt Page 3

Ticket boost

A total of 160.000 tickets, double the original number, for the World Cup football finals this summer have been allocated for sale in Britain, in an attempt to reduce the number of fans travelling to Spain without tickets

Haughey shuffle

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Republic's Opposition leader, has appointed Dr Martin O'Donoghue as Fianna Fail spokesman on finance. Mr Brian Lenihan moves from the shadow foreign affairs post to take charge of party policy. Mr George Colley remains deputy party leader

Hoxha 'is alive'

Albanian diplomats have denied that Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, had been killed in revenge for the death last month of Mr Mehmet Shehu, the Prime Minister Page 4

Rail dispute widens with 3% offer to NUR

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail last night took a gamble and agreed to offer a 3 per cent pay increase to its biggest union while continuing to deny a similar payment to train drivers who returned to work this morning after a two day strike.

The management took the risk of drawing the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) into an intensification of the dispute. The public will already be without trains on Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday next week as Aslef continues its selective strikes to secure the 3 per cent payment.

BR offered the 3 per cent rise to the 1.500 members of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) who are train drivers. Mr Russell Tuck, NUR senior assistant general secretary, said emphatically last night that the 3 per cent was being paid with no productivity strings.

The offer has angered Aslef, whose general secretary, Mr Ray Buckton, said: "BR's obvious intention is to drive a wedge between the unions. Surely the country will realize now that what I have been saying all along that productivity should be separate from pay was true."

Leaders of Aslef and the NUR met last night to discuss BR's latest move and the union executives will meet separately today to complete their response. It is likely that the NUR executive will accept the offer for its footplatemen but Aslef's response could be to threaten a widening of the dispute.

After their meeting, Mr Tuck and Mr Buckton emphasized the closeness of the two unions and said that Aslef would not be isolated by the BR action.

The management said the payment was being offered to the NUR because it had agreed to flexible rostering on behalf of most of its members and had indicated its willingness to negotiate new rostering for its drivers.

A BR spokesman denied that the intention was to split the unions, but it is though that BR was trying to weaken Aslef's case for opposing flexible rostering, which entails introducing seven to nine hour shifts to replace the standard eight-hour working day.

In the latest NUR newsletter, Mr Sydney Weighell, the union's general secretary, says that the serious situation has been brought about entirely by the stance adopted by Aslef.

He believes flexible rostering could bring benefits for railway workers and says that it is not sufficient to continue to argue, as Aslef has done, that because the eight-hour day has existed since 1919, it is incapable of being altered.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BR, meets his board this morning to discuss the dispute. One option they face is shutting the railway network completely because they would not be able to guarantee a reliable service with serious knock-on effects from the Aslef strikes.

The NUR had insisted that the 3 per cent should be paid to its drivers and would probably have instructed the drivers to join the Aslef strikes if BR had not offered the money.

BR said yesterday that it was circulating examples of flexible rostering to staff. It claimed that examples of rosters being circulated by Aslef were not relevant to the dispute, being based on variations from six to 10 hours a day. The proposals BR wishes to discuss are based on variations from seven to nine hours a day.

Profile of Aslef driver and members of BR board, page 2

Delays for rail travellers in favour of freight

By Staff Reporters

Rail passengers were warned to expect delays and cancellations to services in most regions today as British Rail struggles to get back to normal after the two-day stoppage caused by the train drivers' strike.

British Rail is placing emphasis on providing industry with essential supplies. The frequency of most Inter-City services is being reduced, particularly to and from London, to free locomotives to move heating oil, coal and essential freight for industry. There will be no sleeping accommodation on night trains because coaches are not in the right position.

British Rail has also suspended all seat reservations for the time being. It said that if the threat by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to ban Sunday work goes ahead there will be few rail services running after 10 pm on Saturday and no trains will run from midnight on Saturday until the following Monday.

The special arrangements being made today to help to move industrial freight comes after the appeal last weekend by Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, to its 50 biggest freight customers to stay loyal to the service.

Today's delays and cancellations are caused as much by the icy weather as by the dispute. Eastern Region is hoping to run a fairly normal service.

London Midland advised commuters to expect many cancellations, with only half the services into Euston from Rugby, Northampton, Bletchley and Watford, and a similar picture from Bedford, Luton and St Albans into St. Pancras. A three-quarter strength service is expected on the lines from Aylesbury and High Wycombe into Marylebone.

Southern Region expects some delays, but hopes to be able to run a fairly high level of service. Western Region still has problems with snow, but will run an hourly Inter-City service to Bristol and the West Country and a two-hourly service to South Wales. That would be more than two thirds of the normal timetable. Commuter services are expected to be at about half-strength.

Scottish Region expects a few cancellations and disruptions but hopes to run a more or less normal service.

While many motorists had an easier journey yesterday than on Wednesday, freezing fog and black ice caused problems.

The extreme cold, with icy conditions and freezing fog patches stretching over the southern band of Britain from Avon to the Home Counties meant that diesel engines seized up and in places heavy lorries were prohibited from roads because of the risks.

Continued on back page, col 1

Peter Trievnor

Professor Cyril Chantler at Guy's Hospital, London, yesterday with Mark Jarvis (left) aged two, one of eleven children under five years old who were successfully given kidney transplants last year. Report, page 3.

Mother of Ripper victim wins fight

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

The mother of the Yorkshire Ripper's youngest victim has won her fight to make him pay damages. In a case which has made legal history, Mrs Irene MacDonald, aged 57, is suing Peter Sutcliffe for damages for the loss of her daughter and her husband.

Yesterday she was told that a county court registrar in Leeds had ruled earlier this week that Sutcliffe was liable for damages.

Mrs MacDonald's daughter Jane, aged 16, was murdered as she walked to her home in Scott Hall Road, Leeds, through a red light area in June, 1977. Two years later, her father, Wilfred, aged 60, died of a broken heart. He never recovered from the shock of her death.

Mr William Tate, the MacDonalds' solicitor, said yesterday: "It has now been established that Sutcliffe must pay damages to the family. The amount will be decided later this year in the High Court. We are delighted at the result. It opens the door to claims from relatives of his other victims."

The Leeds County Court hearing before Mr Registrar Hebbert was held in chambers on Monday.

The application for summary judgment in respect of liability was opposed by lawyers acting for Sutcliffe. The hearing, which lasted all the day, is expected to be the first of a series before any amount of damages is fixed.

When Sutcliffe was asked at the trial about Jane's murder and the fact that she was not a prostitute, he said: "I felt absolutely shattered mentally. I felt terrible and full of remorse." He said he took a formight to get over the killing and "get back to normal" (the Press Association reports).

Weather hampers plane salvage after Washington crash

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 14

It could take between three days and two weeks to salvage the Air Florida 737 jet which crashed into a bridge packed with commuter traffic shortly after take off from Washington National Airport yesterday afternoon.

Mr Francis McAdams, who is in charge of the National Transportation Safety Board team investigating the crash, which took 79 lives, said this afternoon that poor weather conditions and the fact that the wreckage was submerged in the icy Potomac River between two bridges was making salvage work extremely difficult.

Seventy-two bodies remained entombed today in the wreckage of the aircraft which crashed in near blizzard conditions less than a minute after take off on its way to Tampa in Florida.

Nine bodies were recovered last night — four passengers, one crew member and the others of people who were on the 14th Street bridge connecting central Washington with Virginia when it was struck by the plane.

Two more bodies were found floating amid the ice floes of the Potomac this morning. They were of a woman and a baby. Both were frozen stiff. The rest of the victims remained trapped in the fuselage at the bottom of the river, which is 25 feet deep.

Air Florida announced today that 79 people had been on board its flight No 90—74 passengers and five crew. This was one less than originally estimated because it was found that one passenger had been listed under two names.

Six Navy and Coastguard divers spent much of today trying to establish the exact location and condition of the wreckage in the dark and near freezing water.

As a first step the divers were ordered to make a sketch of the plane's position, Mr McAdams said. "We do not know how badly the plane has been broken up. Therefore the sketch is needed before we can begin lifting work."

ON PAGE SIX
Hero of Flight 90
Arctic snow to blame
How it happened

After inspecting the crash site Mr McAdams said that he did not know whether it would be possible to get the bodies of the victims out by lifting the fuselage intact or whether they would have to be cut out and the wreckage removed later.

A large crane was brought on to the bridge today to prepare for lifting, but Mr McAdams cautioned that if the fuselage was intact it would be very heavy.

"It will be a very difficult operation," he said. "We do not believe we will get it up today or possibly tomorrow or even a bit later." He added that the chance of the salvage operation lasting two weeks was an outside estimate.

The divers have begun searching for the flight data and voice recorders which it is hoped will provide the investigators with the first clues as to why the disaster happened. The "black box"—which is in fact an orange striped container—is situated in the plane's tail, the tip of which was just visible above the surface of the river.

An eerie quiet hung over the scene of the disaster today, punctuated by the roar of aircraft taking off from National Airport less than a mile downstream.

Groups of journalists and spectators gathered quietly at the end of the bridge waiting for salvage operations to begin. Every so often the freezing air crackled to the sound of a police loudspeaker barking instructions to clear the way for salvage vehicles.

The salvage operation was being coordinated by Washington's commissioner of police and comprised representatives from the Coastguard, Navy, Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Aviation Administration. The Army began erecting a pontoon bridge this afternoon to provide access to a salvage barge in the river. Mr McAdams said consideration was being given to the use of floatation devices to raise the wreckage.

Mr McAdams warned against speculating at this stage what caused the plane to crash. "I have no idea what went wrong."

He announced that a five member board of inquiry had been set up to find out causes of the crash, the first at National Airport in almost 32 years. He said it could take up to six months for the investigation to be completed.

Although the cause of the accident is still unknown evidence given by eyewitnesses and one of the survivors indicates that the plane suffered a loss of power immediately before its tail hit the bridge and it plunged into the river.



Survivor: Mr Bert Hamilton, of Gattnersburg, Maryland, in hospital at Arlington, Virginia.

Facade of peaceful Poznan crumbles

From Roger Boyes
Poznan, Jan 14

The bird-blemished statue of Hygeia, the Greek goddess of health, has pride of place in one of Poznan's medieval squares, a testimony to the sobriety, orderliness and moderation that has characterized this western Polish city throughout its history.

Poznan was, in short, the ideal place to take some 30 foreign correspondents on their first trip outside Warsaw since the declaration of martial law a month ago. The city, it was said, was one of the most tranquil, normal, peaceful spots in the country and would thus painlessly illustrate the virtues of military rule.

Instead, the military council's news management machine received a nasty jolt. First, the regional head, the *Voivod*, was cross-examined with particular intensity about internment, the collapse of the party and other distasteful subjects. Then, the journalists were ferried to the Cegielski engine factory which, on the surface at least has been quiescent since being at the centre of the Poznan uprising in 1956.

But instead of clean-cut figures explaining how many production records were being broken for socialism, little groups of Solidarity members surrounded the correspondents on the shopfloor and spilt the beans: passive resistance at the factory meant that it was working at between 30 and 40 per cent of capacity in some sections. The workers were biding their time, waiting for the reemergence of Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. A few were still sporting Solidarity badges.

But there was worse to come. The Foreign Ministry officials shepherding the journalists produced, at the correspondents' request, the former Solidarity chief of the region, Mr Zdzislaw Rozwalak, the most senior member of the union to have publicly recanted, accepting the necessity of martial law.

His disavowal of the union had been widely publicized by the Polish newspapers and he had even been tipped as the leader of a new reconstituted Solidarity, a conformist non-political organization that would be an instrument of government policy.

However, Mr Rozwalak chose this moment to announce that he had been forced by the security authorities to sign his renunciation of the union under threat of internment, that he had made a mistake and that the Government had publicized his statement without his consent. The Foreign Ministry shepherds shifted uneasily from foot to foot.

A 10-minute visit to the immaculate sixteenth century Market Square, all cobbles and pigeons, brought the information from a passer-by that 500 people had staged a demonstration against internment after Mass on Thursday. That was the day when Mgr Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, in a sermon sharply criticized internment.

Thus within a six-hour guided expedition outside Warsaw, a picture emerged that was totally at variance with that presented by the official image-makers, and this in a city, Poland's fifth largest, that had been selected for its exemplary calm.

The picture is one of resistance, not open but determined, and of a consciousness of strength. The Solidarity members in a factory explained that they had gathered there on the day after the declaration of martial law and had demanded the release of one of their number, Mr Bogdan Cisak. The factory management and the *voivod* negotiated with the workers and eventually gave in: the man was released.

Continued on back page, col 8

Mark Thatcher found safe and well in desert

From Robin Young,
Tamanrasset

Mr Mark Thatcher and his two companions in the Paris-Dakar rally were found safe and well yesterday, after six days lost in the Sahara desert.

They were spotted standing beside their white Peugeot car, waving to attract attention, 50 kilometres off the rally route at a place called Taoumdert, 250 miles south of the search headquarters at Tamanrasset.

The group were sighted about 11.30 am by a C130 Hercules of the Algerian army, one of 10 aircraft which had been used in the search.

Mr Denis Thatcher, who had flown to Tamanrasset on Wednesday, said when given the news, that it was the happiest day of his life.

"I am very, very happy", he said. "All reports are that they are all extremely well".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night was expecting to be reunited with her son, aged 28, in London today.

Mr Thatcher, who went to Tamanrasset to ensure that everything was being done to find his son and his companions, telephoned 10 Downing Street at about 8.20 pm to tell his wife that they had been found and flown to the village of Tessalet in Mali.

Mr Thatcher said that his son was expected to join him at Tamanrasset this morning and that the President of Algeria had provided his own aircraft to fly them both back to London. Mr Thatcher had not spoken to his son but had spoken to others who confirmed that he was safe.

400 miles
SPAIN
Algiers
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
Route of rally
Tamanrasset
MAURITANIA
MALI
Dakar
Kidira
Gao
Bordj Omar Driss
ALGERIA
Amguid
Route of rally
HOGGAR MTS
In Ekker
Tit
SAHARA DESERT
200 miles
Abalessa
Tibeghim
Silet
Tamanrasset
Guernene
MARK THATCHER FOUND HERE
Timeiaouine
Tessalit
Ti-n-Zaouatene
MALI
NIGER

In a statement last night, Mrs Thatcher said: "I am very relieved and thankful to have received information that Mark, his co-driver and crew are safe and well. It has been an ordeal for all of us, and not least for Charlotte Verney's elderly mother in France.

"I should like to express my deepest gratitude to the President of Algeria for everything his government has done to find Mark and his colleagues."

Mr Thatcher said afterwards that it was a miracle his son had been found in such a difficult terrain.

A helicopter was sent to drop a cross-country vehicle as close as possible to the stranded party, but they were eventually rescued by a vehicle of the border police.

☐ Until the news was confirmed the mood at Downing Street was one of caution. There had been an earlier report that they were safe soon after the drivers were lost, but that proved wrong. Mrs Thatcher received telephone calls of concern from several heads of foreign governments, including President Reagan, and scores of messages from political colleagues during her anxious wait in the last two days (David Spanier writes).

Several offers of help, including offers of aircraft, were received but rejected with thanks. While reading and listening to every report from Algeria, the Prime Minister did a full day's work at 10 Downing Street, presiding at Cabinet and at a separate meeting of ministers. Except for the cancellation on Wednesday of a courtesy call from the Hungarian Foreign Minister, no engagements were altered.

Mrs Thatcher was said to have had a good night's sleep on Wednesday after Mr Thatcher's first telephone call in which he gave an encouraging report on the efforts being made by the Mali and Algerian authorities.

By the time President Reagan telephoned, at about 1 pm yesterday, Mrs Thatcher was able to tell him that she had had another more confident message from her husband, saying that the car and its occupants had been spotted.

The Algerian Prime Minister and President Zia of Pakistan also telephoned Mrs Thatcher yesterday, and Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, sent a message.

Besides the ordeal of Mr Mark Thatcher and his team, the death of three other people, a Dutch motorcyclist, a journalist of *Le Point* following the race, and a spectator —have prompted questions in Paris about the organization and safety, regulations of the rally.

Many competitors go astray for a day or two, but they are always found in the end, the rally organizers maintain. The ordeal of Mr Mark Thatcher and his crew was, in their opinion, exceptional.

Jenkins wins ovation for poll victory pledge

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

More than 200 people gave a tremendous welcome last night to Mr Roy Jenkins at a meeting in a Glasgow school when he told them of his enthusiasm to fight and win the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election on behalf of the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance.

Mr Jenkins was given a standing ovation when he promised: "We will wage a memorable Hillhead campaign, and I believe we will win a famous victory. I will serve the constituency to the utmost of my ability. I will be proud to be a member for Glasgow."

Mr Ian McDonald, chairman of Glasgow, North, branch of the Social Democratic Party, introduced Mr Jenkins to the audience of SDP members and said: "Our particular thanks must go to Mr Brodie for his unselfish actions"—a reference to Mr Charles Brodie's withdrawal as prospective candidate for Hillhead after visiting Mr Jenkins in London last weekend.

He continued: "This meeting endorsed Mr Roy Jenkins as prospective candidate and expresses delight that he will receive the full support of the Liberal Party."

After the meeting, Mr Jenkins met Liberals privately. It is understood that he will tour the constituency tomorrow.

☐ A well worked out system of decentralization for Scotland, if possible as part of a general reform of the United Kingdom constitution, was put forward by Mr Jenkins at the meeting, at which he was unanimously adopted as prospective candidate for the alliance (Our Political Editor writes).

He said that a scheme of decentralization should be built to last. It should command widespread cross-party support and not be cobbled together as before to serve short-term electoral purposes, but there should be no excessive delay.

He said the central issue of the by-election was the reversal of the industrial decline of Glasgow and the West of Scotland, for which he blamed Labour and Conservative governments.

Mr Jenkins began by confessing that he was neither a Scotsman nor a Glaswegian. He was proud of his honorary degree from Glasgow University, but that hardly counted. But he had a profound sense of Glasgow's history, he said and of its contribution to Britain's greatness.

New patch, page 8

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Howe urged to abolish stamp duty

A call for the abolition of stamp duty on house purchases is made by the Building Societies Association in its annual Budget representations to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lorna Bourke writes).

Just over half the number of houses mortgaged to building societies during the third quarter of last year cost more than £20,000, the starting point for stamp duty, and the average price of houses on which loans were granted was £25,000, attracting stamp duty of at least £250.

Stamp duty is paid on properties costing more than £20,000 at a rate of 0.5 per cent of the purchase price between £20,001 and £25,000; 1 per cent between £25,001 and £30,000; 1.5 per cent between £30,001 and £35,000; and 2 per cent thereafter.

The yield from duty on house sales this financial year is estimated to be £285m, compared with £225m in 1980-81 and £250m in 1979-80.

Cabinet curb on farm export aid

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, is to open a seminar in London today on agricultural and food marketing. Organized by the Conservative Party, it will reflect concern that not enough is being done to promote the products of Britain's largest and most successful industry (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

One difficulty facing British producers is the great support given to marketing by government agencies abroad.

Two share best actor award

Translations, by Brian Friel, staged at the National Theatre, was named yesterday by Drama, the quarterly review of the British Theatre Association, as the best new play of 1981. Other awards were:

Best actor: Joint award to Michael Bryant, a National Theatre player, for his role in "The Mayor of Zalamea", and Alan Howard of the Royal Shakespeare Company for performances in "Richard II", "Good" and "The Forest".

Best actress: Penelope Wilton, National Theatre, for her parts in "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Man and Superman".

Best supporting actor: Ian Bannen in "Translations".

Best new comedy: "Goose Pimples", devised by Mike Leigh, at the Hampstead Theatre.

Best new musical: "Cats", by Andrew Lloyd-Webber. Best revival: Shared between "The Seagull" (Royal Court), "A Doll's House" (RSC, The Other Place), and "The Seagull" (Shared Experience-Almeida).

Most promising new actress: Tracey Ullman ("Four in a Million", at the Theatre Upstairs). Most promising new actor: Rupert Everett ("Another Country", Greenwich Theatre). Best supporting actress: Brenda Blethyn ("Steaming").

Most promising new playwright: Hanif Kureishi ("Outskirts" and "Borderline"). Best director: Max Stafford-Clark ("The Seagull", Royal Court) and Adrian Noble ("Duchess of Malfi" and "A Doll's House"). Best designer: Ralph Koltai ("The Love Girl" and the Innocent").

Riot soldiers on trial

Corporal Stephen Buzzard, aged 23, was accused at Belfast Crown Court yesterday, of causing the deaths of two youths by reckless driving during rioting in Londonderry last Easter. It was alleged that he drove a Land-Rover into a crowd at 65mph.

Owen asks TUC to help in drawing up SDP policies

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen called on the unions yesterday to break their exclusive ties with the Labour Party and appealed for their cooperation in the creation of constructive SDP policies.

The Social Democrats' parliamentary leader said in a lecture at Leicester University that the identification of the TUC with the Labour Party had become so close that it was *destroying the* unions' effectiveness in representing the interests of their members to the Government.

By binding themselves exclusively to the Labour Party, *to the* exclusion of all other parties, the unions were effectively damaging the interests of their own members and of the Social Democratic Party.

Dr Owen said that the SDP had no intention of identifying itself either with the unions or big business; it wanted to work with both sides of industry, acting as social partners with government.

"What we want now in our development as a party is the active involvement of more trade union officials and the opening of a dialogue with the unions and management."

The Social Democrats have clearly been pained by the failure of unions and their leaders to make any approach to their party at a time when future policies are bebing examined. Dr Owen said: "The TUC leaders, like sensible industrialists should be influencing the party at this formative stage. *For the* TUC to cling only to the Labour Party and exclude constructive dialogue soon with the Social Democrats would be a folly, and one which their members should not accept.

"Their members should insist on a more balanced political relationship in the interests of trade unionism."

He said an alliance government would attempt to break *the political mould of financial* dependence of Labour and Conservative parties on the unions and big business.

"A central theme of the Social Democratic case is that a Social Democratic-Liberal government will not feel obliged to make party politically motivated deals with either unions or management, if for no other reason than that such a government will not be financed by either of these two interest groups.

"That coalition government *is likely to come to power* committed to sustaining democracy by freeing all political parties from the necessity to have their policy formation unduly influenced either by big business financial support or by trade union affiliation fees."

Dr Owen said that he favoured state funding for political parties, with Exchequer contributions geared to party *payments made by individuals.*

"It is possible that in 1979 as many as 3 million to 3.5 million trade unionists actually paying the political levy did not vote for the Labour Party.

"Given the large number investing in the pensions funds and the growth of individual shareholding, it is probably that at least as many people contributed through company donations to the Conservative Party while voting for other parties."

Parish plan, page 3

200 firms are target of Militant leader

By Our Political Correspondent

One of the leaders of Labour's Militant Tendency organization suggested yesterday that a socialist government could nationalize 200 big companies with just one Act of Parliament.

Mr Peter Taaffe says in this week's edition of *Labour Weekly* that there is no Militant conspiracy to win power and influence within the Labour Party.

"It is because of the failure of capitalism on the one side and the failure of the right wing's programme on the other, that the left as a whole and Militant have found increased support within the Labour movement.

"Militant supporters have not parachuted into constituency Labour parties and moulded the members in the branches and the management committees to our point of view", he says.

Mr Taaffe, who is editor of the *Militant* newspaper, said that the main difference between the Tendency and some others on the Labour left was its belief that capitalism was beyond redemption.

Its followers felt that nothing short of a complete reorganization of society on socialist lines would bring about improvement in the living standards of the working class.

"It is for this reason that Militant advocates the nationalization of the 200 monopolies, including the banks and insurance companies, with minimum compensation on the basis of proven need."

But he then adds the revelation: "These measures could be carried through Parliament by the means of an enabling Bill". The Heath Government, faced with the collapse of Rolls-Royce, nationalized the company within 24 hours.

Threat to kill Thatcher not political, Crown says

The trial of Nigel Eastmond, the student accused of threatening to kill Mrs Margaret Thatcher, was not political, Mrs Ann Curnow, for the prosecution, said yesterday. "We are not concerned with his political views. People are entitled to believe what they like."

She told the jury at the Central Criminal Court: "The only issue you have to decide is what his intention was, did he want this threat to kill the Prime Minister to be taken seriously or did he intend to inflict serious harm on her?"

Mr Eastmond, aged 18, of Queen's Drive, Finsbury Park, north London, has denied threatening to kill Mrs Thatcher; entering the Palace of Westminster with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on her; having a knife in Old Palace Yard and attempting to maliciously wound a Parliament employee last July.

He is alleged to have told police that he had approached Left wing groups but did not think them revolutionary enough so decided to do something himself by killing Mrs Thatcher.

In court Mr Eastmond denied he was a revolutionary and a would-be assassin, and claimed he told police he was an anarchist to draw attention to himself because of family and personal problems.

Mr Justice Lloyd told the jury to put any political prejudice out of their minds. It was an important case in which the jury should not be rushed

They will return and consider their verdict today.

TUC asks for review of rape law

By Frances Gibb

The Government was called on yesterday to conduct an urgent review of the law on rape by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, in a letter to Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor.

Mr Murray says the TUC welcomes Lord Hailsham's recent comments on the case in which a rapist was fined £2,000 after the judge said the victim was guilty of contributory negligence.

But its women's advisory committee believes there are still weaknesses in the law on rape which need rectification so that women are better protected.

The case for rectifying those weaknesses has been reinforced, Mr Murray says, by the decision of the Crown to drop charges against three Glasgow teenagers accused of rape and attempted murder *because the victim is not in a* fit mental state to give evidence.

"It is extremely alarming that a case of such importance should be dropped because the victim cannot give evidence", Mr Murray says. "I know that you will agree that the increased incidence of rape is very worrying and women must be able to rely upon the protec*tion of the law against such* physical assault."

The TUC therefore was asking the Government to conduct an urgent review of the law so that women could in *future* be *assured as far as* possible of its protection.

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, whose criticisms of the law on rape led to a review under *Mrs Justice* Heilbron in 1975, said yesterday that he ould support Mr Murray

Mr Ashley said he was particularly concerned about the law that a man could not be guilty of rape if he believed a woman consented to intercourse,

☐ Three men from the Shankhill Road area of Belfast, convicted of raping a girl in her flat, were yesterday jailed at Belfast Crown Court for a total of 26 years (Richard Ford writes).

Hugh Calderwood, aged 21, a former member of the Ulster Defence Association, was sentenced to eight years for rape and two years for assaulting the girl and causing actual bodily harm, and John Knowles, aged 22, and Thomas Canavan, aged 25, were each given eight years for rape.

Leading article, page 9
Letters, page 9

Keith Waldegrave

Bleak prospect: Frank Holloway pacing the deserted track at *his local* station, Purley Oaks, Surrey, yesterday.

Gloom on the Railways

A driver's lot is not a happy one

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Mr Frank Holloway, aged 50, a train driver, who joined the railways in the late 1940s at the height of the steam era, faces the prospect of another 15 years in a job in which he no longer has much interest.

He is typical of many who started work with steam and find themselves in what they consider a boring job driving electric trains.

He works from the Waterloo depot, on British Rail's Southern Region, driving commuter and Inter-City services from the south coast and commuter belts into the capital. His basic weekly pay is just over £101, but with up to 20 hours a week overtime and shift premiums he reckons on taking home between £115 and £120.

He is not on strike this week because *he had previously* arranged some leave. But he will join the dispute enthusiastically when he returns next week because he believes his union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) cannot afford to concede the changes to the standard eight-hour day sought by British Rail.

"I don't believe them when they say flexible rostering will reduce the unsocial shifts we work. I also believe the union has to fight, because British Rail is trying to make sure we go out of business", Mr Holloway, who at the beginning of the year became Aslef branch secretary at Waterloo, said.

He is critical of the handling of the dispute. Neither side helps "by making statements in public which make it more difficult to find a solution. Both sides are now in a hole and I cannot see a way out. I think the dispute could be lengthy".

Mr Holloway, who is married with three children and lives in Sanderstead, Surrey, disputes British Rail's claim that the flexibility of seven- to nine-hour shifts is needed to make drivers' time more productive, and he quotes as a typical shift a duty late last year (see table).

He knew of several cases of drivers at Waterloo deciding to leave and take up labouring work because they were depressed by the job.

He started work as an engine cleaner at Nine Elms depot in London in 1948. Six months later he became a fireman and in 1957 took his driver's examination, passed and registered as a permanent driver in 1958.

Frank Holloway's typical shift

3.34 am	Arrive for duty at Waterloo, read instructions and prepare train.
3.54 am	Take passenger train to Clapham, prepare two trains in sidings each taking 20min, work one train back to Waterloo.
5.29 am	Arrive Waterloo and prepare train to go to Bournemouth.
5.45 am	Leave Waterloo for Bournemouth.
7.51 am	Arrive Bournemouth.
8 am (approx)	Relieved from train after separation, with one section going on to Weymouth. Take physical needs break of 30min (compulsory between third and fifth hour of shift).
8.58 am	Relieve driver of train just arrived and prepare train for return to Waterloo.
9.02 am	Leave Bournemouth.
11.05 am	Arrive Waterloo, make engine secure, remove keys and cut out power supply.
11.15 am	Return to depot, make out and hand in time sheet (takes about 10min).
11.34 am	Clock off and return home.

Sir Peter Parker's determined team

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

One way the present rail strike is unlikely to end is through a cave-in by the British Railways Board.

If the Aslef executive seem united and determined, the board are even more so: steely determined, and exulting that at last they are facing up to an issue in the way they perhaps should have done years ago.

Unlike previous boards, which have seemed waffling and out of touch, this one is a finely tuned machine, involved and committed to the railways surging with power although worried about the railways' desperate straits.

That that is so is very much the achievement of Sir Peter Parker; some board members would say his finest achievement. He conducts board meetings like a maestro, not dominating but drawing from each a contribution to the whole.

"It's a very good board" said one yesterday. "The discussion is very free and relaxed. Though the railwaymen obviously have a special expertise, there are no entrenched positions; a range of skills is called upon.

"Everyone knows what is at stake: the long-term future of the railways. We shall not give in. If the Government force a settlement, it will be their responsibility, not ours."

The board members are:

Sir Peter Parker: aged 57, chairman: industrialist, charismatic leader.

Mr Michael Bosworth: aged 60, deputy chairman: accountant, shy, uncharismatic, but tough and on the ball.

Mr Ian Campbell: aged 59, vice-chairman: career railwayman; big, blustery, likable and loyal; possibly not as tough as he sounds.

Mr Derek Fowler: aged 52, vice-chairman: accountant, quiet, determined, sometimes impish financial wizard.

Mr Bob Reid: aged 60, chief executive: railwayman: open-minded but tough, rock-solid.

Lord Caldecote: aged 64, industrialist, takes "businessman's view".

Mr Simon Jenkins: aged 38: journalist: independent, questioning, intellectual.

Sir Robert Lawrence: aged 67, railwayman: shrewd rugby-playing likable rogue, knows railways inside out.

Mrs Prue Leith: aged 41, the token woman: housewife and restaurateur, commonsense.

Mr Roderick MacLeod: aged 51, shipowner: sensible, cautious Scot.

Mr Geoffrey Myers: aged 51, railwayman: shy and quiet but very sound, possible future top man.

Mr Michael Posner: aged 50, economist: expansive Fabian intellectual. Highly articulate.

Mr Clifford Rose: aged 52, railwayman: emotional, garrulous, "one of the lads".

Sir David Serpell: aged 70, former mandarin: wise old fox, highly effective.

Mr James Urquhart: aged 56, railwayman: down-to-earth Scot, seasoned railway manager.

New champion of race equality

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Mr Peter Newsam, who will take a cut in salary of more than £7,000 when he takes over as chairman of he Commission for Racial Equality (CRE), is one of the ablest and and most highly respected of the 104 chief education officers in England and Wales.

For the past five years he has headed Inner London Education Authority, the largest and mos difficult education authority in the country, with responsibility for 80,000 employees, 400,000 pupils and students, 1,400 schools and colleagues and an annual budget of nearly £800m. The CRE has a budget of less than £8m and a staff of just over £200.

Why did he agree to take on the CRE job, which one colleague described as being like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire? Already there are mutterings among West Indian leaders, for example, about his not being acceptable *because he is not black.*

When he starts his new job on September 1 it will be 10 years to the day since he arrived at the ILEA as deputy education officer, he replies. He told colleagues some time ago that he would be looking for a move after 10 years and had therefore been ready to consider the Home Office's offer when that came a few weeks ago.



Mr Peter Newsam: A strong commitment.

His claim that he has a very strong commitment to racial equality is confirmed both by friends and by his work in the ILEA, where two fifths of pupils have mothers who were born outside Britain. He is a member of the Rampton, now the Swann, committee of inquiry into the education of children of ethnic minorities.

The HM Inspectorate for Schools (HMI), in a report on the ILEA just over a year ago, praised the work of its special inspectorate for multiethnic education in increasing awareness of the problems and the opportunities of a multicultural society. It also described it as being "of consideraple importance locally and nationally".

One of Mr Newsam's first acts on taking over as education officer in 1977 was to set up that inspectorate and to issue a policy document, the first of its kind in the country, outlining the authority's aims on multiethnic education.

Mr Newsam is a relaxed but efficient and tough administrator.

Police slip may send reporter to jail

By a Special Correspondent

A decision is expected soon on whether Jack Lundin, a Fleet Street journalist, committed a contempt of court in refusing to reveal the identity of a source to whom he had given a pledge of confidentiality. If found guilty, Mr Lundin faces the possibility of imprison*ment.*

Affidavits filed in the Divisional Court during the contempt proceedings raise doubts about the diligence of the police search for the man they *knew to be the source. If* the police had traced him in time, he would have released Mr Lundin from his obligation and the contempt case might not have been necessary.

When *eventually found*, the source, Mr Andreas Christensen, a former employee of Ladbrokes, immediately released Mr Lundin from his pledge of confidentiality.

The issue arose in the trial last June of a police sergeant alleged to have accepted bribes corruptly in return for telling Ladbrokes' casino division the identities of the owners of cars whose numbers had been noted *outside rival casinos.* The police sergeant was acquitted.

During that trial, Mr Lundin refused to reveal the name of the person who had handed him a document on which he had based an article in *Private Eye* exposing corruption and illegality at Ladbrokes casinos. Ladbrokes subsequently lost its casino licences.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, brought contempt proceedings against Mr Lundin. The case was heard in the Divisional Court last month and judgment is expected soon.

Mr Christensen had left England in 1978 and, after various escapades abroad, turned up in Copenhagen on June 2 last year, the day the police sergeant's trial began. That day Mr Christensen was arrested by the Danish police on a charge of armed robbery.

Mr Christensen's true identity did not emerge until about 11 am on June 5, about an hour before the trial of the police sergeant ended at Nottingham Crown Court. According to the Danish police there was no indication on file of his being wanted by any British police force so they merely sent a routine telex to Interpol at Scotland Yard on June 10 because London was a place in which it was known he had previously lived.

The next day, June 11, Mr Lundin, still unaware that Interpol London now knew that Mr Christensen was being held in a Danish prison, reappeared before Mr Justice Webster for his alleged contempt to be referred to the Attorney General.

*On June 5, Det Chief Inspec*tor Terence Smith had told Nottingham Crown Court: "I have made personal and telephone inquiries in this country, in Denmark, and in South Africa, and I have enlisted the aid of the Interpol office at Scotland Yard to pursue inquiries in those countries I have mentioned, in Switzerland, in the Maldive Islands and in the United States of America."

In an *affidavit dated December 15*, last year, Mr Smith describes Mr Christensen as a vital witness in the Nottingham trial and says that, among other inquiries, Interpol at Scotland Yard was asked to trace Mr Christensen "shortly after October, 1978", on October 23, 1979, and on May 25, 1980.

Despite the telex sent by Interpol Copenhagen to Scot*land Yard on June 10* and an article in the *News of the World* on September 13 stating that Mr Christensen had been arrested and disclosing the Ladbrokes connexion, Mr Smith's affidavit concludes: "The first knowledge I had relating to Christensen's whereabouts since October, 1978, was contained in an article [by Jack Lundin] in *The Observer* dated October 4, 1981".

In a statement, dated December 14, last year, filed in Mr Lundin's defence, Chief Supt Harry Thomsen, head of Interpol Copenhagen, said: "On the June 2 1981, a man using the *name of Borg* was arrested for armed robbery committed in Denmark. On the June 5, 1981, it was ascertained that his true identity was Andreas Alfred Christensen.

"As a matter of routine, Interpol's international index was immediately consulted. This index records all requests by police forces forming part of Interpol for information about named individuals. It was ascertained from the index that information about Christensen was wanted by the Los Angeles police, who were promptly informed by telex that we held him. . . . There was no entry indicating that any British police force was interested in Christensen. If there had been, Interpol at Scotland Yard would have been immediately informed on June 9 that we held Christensen.

"Instead, it was not until June 10 that we routinely telexed Scotland Yard to inform them that we held Christensen and a female *accomplice. Interpol at Scot*land Yard, on June 11, replied to us as follows:

'Concerning the man named Christensen, first name Andreas Alfred, born 2;10:46 . . . Christensen has no previous convictions in United Kingdom but currently wanted drugs minor offence in London, and also suspected taking a vehicle unlawfully. He is the subject of previous correspondence concerning Interpol Washington in connexion with murder in Palm Springs in United States. Thanks, end.'

"If any British police force had wished to trace Christensen, it could have placed his name on the international index. It would then have been informed, through *Interpol* at Scotland Yard, on June 9 that Christensen was in Danish police custody. In the event, we did not know, and it appears that Interpol at Scotland Yard did not know either, that the Nottinghamshire Constabulary wanted to trace Christensen until Mr Lundin traced him here in October 1981 and told us so."

Mr Lundin was permitted to visit Mr Christensen in the Copenhagen prison with Mr Axel Grove, a Danish criminal lawyer, and Christensen gave him a written release from his pledge of confidentiality. *The Observer* of October 4 then carried the story by Mr Lundin to which Mr Smith referred in his affidavit.

Science Report

A protein boost to beat hepatitis

By the Staff of "Nature"

A group of American scientists has synthesized a small fragment of a protein which sits on the surface of the virus that causes hepatitis B. The scientists have shown that, when injected into mice, the fragment strongly promotes *the production* of antibodies against the complete protein.

That may well be the best approach to the production of a vaccine against hepatitis B, a common infectious disease that can have serious consequences.

Unlike, for example, the polio virus, it has never been possible to grow the hepatitis B virus in the laboratory and turn it into a vaccine. Therefore until three years ago the only possible approach to a vaccine was to use the serum of the one in a thousand healthy *blood donors* who carry the virus continually without apparent ill affect.

But in 1979 genetic engineers managed to transplant genes from the virus into bacteria in such a way that the bacteria produced viral proteins. One such protein was the hepatitis B surface antigen, itself the basis of promising vaccines.

As a side result of cloning the surface antigen, its structure could be deduced. It is from this structure that a team led by Professor Joseph Melnick, of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas, *decided upon* a fragment to synthesize the test.

That decision was based upon an educated guess as to which parts of the molecule would be exposed when it was folded up into its natural shape.

In addition, it was necessary to pick a fragment whose structure was unique to the surface antigen protein. Having identified an exposed, unique fragment, Professor Melnick's team synthesized it in a slightly modified form and then tested it in mice.

The test was whether, and to what extent, the mice would produce antibodies against the hepatitis B surface antigen when injected with the fragment. Most of the mice produced large amounts of antibody for at least three weeks after a single injection.

Although it is reasonable to suppose that those antibodies would have protected *the mice against infection* by hepatitis B virus, it was not possible to test that supposition because mice are not susceptible to the virus. That test will need to be carried out with *chimpanzees.* If successful, it will point the way to the production of a vaccine that avoids the problems of either growing bacteria or collecting human blood.

Source: *Nature*, 14 January, 1982 (vol 295, page 158).

EXTRA CASH FOR HEAT DETAILED

By Pat Healy

The Government disclosed yesterday more details of the extra cash help with heating bills to be made available to people receiving supplementary benefits, but declined to order an end to disconnexions while the present severe weather lasts.

Two thirds of the 3,100,000 people living on supplementary benefit already receive some extra help with their heating costs, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, disclosed yesterday at a meeting with the National Right to Fuel Campaign.

The cash help on top of that to meet part of the higher heating costs caused by the extreme cold will be available to all claimants.

Under a complicated formula sent to local social security offices they will be entitled to a cash grant of £20 on a £100 electricity bill, if their consumption rises by a quarter more this winter than last. If they use 10 per cent more fuel, the grant available will be £9 on a £100 bill.

Weekly cash grants will be available to people who pay for their fuel weekly, for example through prepayment meters or coal merchants. Regional social security officers are being told to make sure the new help is widely publicized via local radio and television stations, but no paid advertising has been authorized.

Mr Paul Lewis, chairman of the Right to Fuel Campaign, said Mrs Chalker and Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, had taken a formal line in responding to the campaign's request for a temporary ban on disconnexions. They had said they had no power to direct the fuel boards, who should be approached directly.

Accordingly, he was appealing to the chairman of the Electricity Council for a temporary ban.

Overseas sell'nr prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.450; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 350 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan JD 0.435; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

New Forest oil might last 3½ days only

From Hugh Noyes, Lyndhurst

The Shell Oil Company appeared yesterday to be running into a storm over its application to explore for oil in the New Forest.

On the third day of the public inquiry into Shell's proposals to drill an exploratory borehole at the Denny Inclosure beauty spot, the mighty multi-national came under bitter attack for its attempts to wave the banner of national interest and for being prepared to sacrifice historic and environmental amenities, such as the New Forest, for purely commercial considerations.

Shell represented yesterday by Dr Philip Nelson, head of the company's Land and Western Offshore Exploration and Production, was unable to deny that, on the basis of its own estimate, the quantity of oil likely in the Lyndhurst structure could keep the nation going for between only three-and-a-half to ten days.

In other words, claimed Mr John Saulet, counsel representing 14 local and national amenity and conservation interests grouped under the New Forest Association, Shell was saying that for perhaps three-and-a-half days' national supply of oil the company would like to be in the New Forest for a possible 20 years.

While accepting that Mr Saulet's calculations were mathematically correct, Dr Nelson said his deductions were "totally false, misleading and should not be considered" by the inspector of the inquiry.

He refused to relate that figure directly to the New Forest site, stating that Shell's explorations there, at a cost of £1m, could result in "a big fat zero". The company would not know the answers about the oil until the exploration money was spent. The £1m was totally at risk and "might go straight down the borehole".

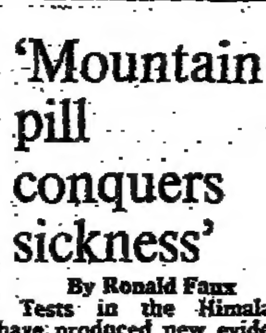
Shell has promised to seal-off the exploratory borehole after drilling, whatever oil it may find in the Lyndhurst structure. But yesterday Dr Nelson told the inquiry that did not mean the company would never apply to return to the site at a later stage for production purposes.

The Shell proposals have produced the biggest opposition ever mounted in the New Forest to any development scheme. Organizations representing thousands of local inhabitants are present at the inquiry, as well as a wide variety of national conservation and amenity societies.

Much of the cross-examination concerned with attempts to show the unacceptable face of Shell UK when faced with such natural obstacles as moss, butterflies, badgers and gladioli.

The oil search area, it was pointed out, includes the site of a fourteenth-century royal hunting lodge, some rare lichens, badger sets and a breeding pair of hobbies, a rare variety of hawk, apparently partial to the New Forest flora and fauna.

The inquiry continues today.



'Mountain pill conquers sickness'

By Ronald Faux

Tests in the Himalayas have produced new evidence of the effectiveness of a pill that is said to lower the highest mountains. According to Dr Joe Bradwell, of the Medical Research Expeditionary Society at Birmingham University, the evidence is overwhelming that Diamox, a drug commonly used in the treatment of glaucoma, is effective in fighting mountain sickness.

The University has given advice on the pill's effectiveness to the Chinese authorities, who are building a railway line from sea level to the Tibetan plateau and have suffered several deaths from altitude sickness.

A company in Birmingham that is installing transformers in Peru at 13,000ft has also taken a supply of the pill. Altitude sickness begins with a bad headache and continues through vomiting and delirium to death unless the victim is moved quickly to a lower altitude.

The pill is made from acetazolamide which is thought to stimulate the production of certain acids in the body, making it easier to breath and control the level of oxygen in the blood at high altitude.

The pill has effectively knocked 6,000ft off the height of Everest, Dr Bradwell says, and has a similar effect at lesser altitudes.

The research team believes it is important to find an answer to altitude sickness because of the rising number of expeditions exposed to the danger in remote parts of the world.

Next month Dr Bradwell with 20 doctors and scientists from Birmingham sets out for Africa to test another drug made by Ledre, the American company that produces Diamox. He believes that the new substance may prove even more effective. They will carry out their tests at 16,000ft on Mount Kenya, where they will be able to simulate an altitude equal to the top of Everest.

Lord Hunt, aged 71, leader of the successful British expedition to Everest in 1953, recently returned from the Himalayas after climbing a 20,000ft summit without suffering altitude pains. "I opted to try the pill," he said. "The last time I was at a comparable altitude was 20 years ago in the Pamirs when I found climbing a 19,000ft peak quite a struggle. Chulu East, which we have just climbed, was higher, but I really was not unduly bothered at all." He agreed that the party had spent a lengthy acclimatization period before attempting the peak.

Lady Hunt, who declined to take Diamox after two tablets had made her feel ill, and other members of the party reached the summit without problems and without assistance from the pill.

Dr Hamish Nicol, who gathered the results from those taking and not taking the pill concluded that it had not been convincingly proved to be helpful. "I was on it and became sure that it was not helpful to me", he said.

Elswhere in the Himalayas, Mr Alf Gregory, another Everest veteran, was handing out Diamox to his clients on a photographic trek without any doubt that it would fend off the painful symptoms that can begin at about 12,000 ft.



Weighing in: Claire, the new-born daughter of Anna Ford and her husband, Mark Boxer, the cartoonist, faces the cameras for the first time. Mr Boxer was present at the birth last week.

Child kidney victims 'go untreated and die'

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A third of children under 15 years of age who develop kidney disease in Britain probably go untreated and die through lack of facilities, Professor Cyril Chantler, professor of paediatric nephrology of Guy's Hospital, London, said yesterday.

About ninety children are believed to develop kidney disease each year, but only 61 were accepted for treatment last year. Doctors do not refer children for treatment if the facilities are not there, he said.

Britain comes sixteenth among European countries in offering treatment to people suffering from kidney disease.

About 2,000 adults develop it each year, but facilities exist for treating only about 1,000 either through transplants or dialysis on kidney machines. The others are left to die.

"This record is poor in comparison with our European neighbours. There are more patients on treatment in Switzerland, which has a population about one tenth the size of ours, Professor Chantler said.

"Spain treated more patients in relation to its popullation last year than we did. So did Cyprus." Greece treated almost proportionately as Britain.

A fifth of those who die from kidney disease die as a result of chronic infection. "It is preventable if diagnosed early enough," he said. All children who develop infections of the urinary tract should be properly investigated for complications.

Treatment for children has beeen improving. Eleven children under the age of five wer successfully given kidney transplants at Guy's Hospital last year, including Mark Jarvis, aged two, from Durrington, Wiltshire, who had his operation on Christmas Eve. A twelth child died.

The success rate for children overall was 80 per cent surviving, of those receiving transplants from relatives.

Professor Chantler, whose department receives support from the National Kidney Research Fund, Said that in years to come obstetricians might operate on foetuses before birth.

It is possible to diagonose if a foetus has an obstruction in the urinary tract and babies are usually operated on shortly after birth.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Inner city parish plan may end

The campaign to set up parish councils in inner-city areas is in serious danger of foundering just as it seems to be on the verge of its first success. (Ian Bradley writes).

On Monday the Association of Neighbourhood Councils will tell Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, that the withdrawal of the Department's £6,000 grant in April, which has already been announced, will lead to its closure.

The association was set up in 1970 to press for the establishment of neighbourhood councils in towns and cities in Britain on the model of the parish councils in rural areas.

Council defies refund ruling

Mid Bedfordshire District Council is defying an Ombudsman's ruling that it should refund £1,400 to a man who bought his council house. The Ombudsman said that the cost of the man's house increased during the time it took the "slow and haphazard" council sales system to settle the purchase. The council blames government calls for staff cuts and says it will not refund the money.

Landlord raffles his pub

A landlord is to raffle his £175,000 seventeenth century public house in a spot-the-ball competition. Mr Vic Jackson, landlord of the New Found Out pub on the outskirts of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, is selling lottery tickets at £100 a time.

The profits will go to Hitchin, Stevenage, Letchworth and Baldock football clubs. Tickets go on sale on Monday.

Princess to attend film premiere

The first solo engagement of the Princess of Wales's spring programme was announced by Buckingham Palace yesterday. On March 8 she will attend the premiere of *The Little Foxes* at the Victoria Palace Theatre, London. The proceeds will go to the Army Benevolent Fund and the Metropolitan Police Combined Benevolent Fund.

Fire inquest anger

Year of mourning for 13 blacks

By Lucy Hodges

A year ago on Monday, 13 young blacks died in a fire at a house in Deptford, south London. The bereaved families are still trying to appeal against the inconclusive inquest verdict, on Sunday they will hold a memorial service.

It is understood that they are not being given access to a transcript of the inquest proceedings, one of the stormiest in British history, to bring their appeal. Yesterday the clerk to Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the inner south London coroner, declined to comment.

At the end of the three-week inquest last May, after the jury had returned an open vedict, one of the families's solicitors said the verdict would be challenged because there were material irregulatities in the coroner's supervision of the case and the way evidence was presented.

Dr Davies had taken no notes during the proceedings, when that was challenged before a High Court judge during an ajournment in the inquest Mr Justice Comyn commented that it was a very serious irregularity.

The failure to provide a transcript of proceedings is therefore also the subject of an appeal by the families.

Mr Darcus Howe, of the Massacre Action Committee, which has maintained all along that the fire was an arson attack against black people, is angry about the time the appeal is taking to come to court.

He accused the divisional court of callous and cruel behaviour to the families and the West Indian community. "We are very disgusted about it," he said.

"We have lodged all the documents and we note that there are occasions when cases are brought forward because of their social and political importance. We can only conclude that the authorities think this is not the right time for an appeal."

On Monday Mr Howe and others will hold a public meeting at Deptford town hall to discuss this. Later this year the International Commission of Inquiry, announced by the action committee after the inquest, will be set up with between 16 and 23 commissioners appointed from many parts of the world.

Sunday's memorial service at St Paul's church in Deptford High Street will be followed by a procession to the burnt-out house and a Mass said outside it.

Prayers will be led by Mr Herbert Walker the Jamaican High Commissioner, and Mr Andrew Hawkins, leader of Lewisham Council. The order of service, of which 1,000 have been printed, will contain pictures of the victims and tributes from their parents.

A New Cross 1981 Memorial Trust has been set up by Mrs Amza Ruddock, who lived in the house and lost two children in the fire, and the other families. They are negotiating with Lewisham Council to take over the house and to turn it into a centre for latch-key children in memory of the dead. The council is expected to decide later this month.

Father wins right to sue over deaf and dumb son

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

A father who pleaded before three Scottish judges for natural justice for his deaf-and-dumb son, aged eight, yesterday won one round in his six year battle against a health board.

Mr James Kay, aged 51, a teacher of Ardayre Road, Prestwick, was granted the right, in the Court of Session in Edinburgh, to bring a £200,000 damages case against Ayrshire and Arran Health Board to be proved in court.

Mr Kay alleges that his son Andrew became deaf at the age of two and a half after an overdose of penicillin was administered while he was being treated for meningitis in Seafield children's hospital, Ayr.

The board admitted that an overdose had been administered, but claimed this had not caused the child's deafness.

Mr Kay twice refused to accept the advice of senior Queen's Counsel to accept an out of court settlement, claiming the offer was derisory.

Last week Mr Kay appealed against a decision by Lord Grieve to take the case out of his hands and appoint a curator to represent the child's interests. Mr Kay, who appeared on his own behalf, had argued that in the interests of natural justice his child's right should be properly tested in court and not decided on the advice of counsel or of the health board.

He claimed that it had taken the health board eleven months to deny the original claim of an overdose and a further four years to admit liability.

Yesterday Lord Emslie, Lord President, sitting with Lord Stott and Lord Dunpark, ruled that no curator should have been appointed and awarded Mr Kay his costs.

Lord Emslie said: "The sooner this case is brought to proof the better". Perhaps the father had been foolish in not accepting the advice of responsible senior counsel to accept an out of court settlement, "but all along his folly, if it is folly, is as he sees it in the child's interest. The father has no interest save to pursue what he believes to be in the interests of the child".

Lord Stott said: "There must be many cases in the past where counsel has advised a father to settle out of court in a child's interest and the father has stubbornly refused. The case has gone to trial and sometimes the father has succeeded". Lord Dunpark said: "The father may be right or may be wrong, we will never know, unless the action goes to its conclusion".

After the hearing the boy's mother, Mrs Madge Kay said that her son was totally deaf and dumb. Before going into hospital at the age of two and a half he had been able to speak well and often answered the telephone.

US to see Ulster atrocities

From Richard Ford, Belfast

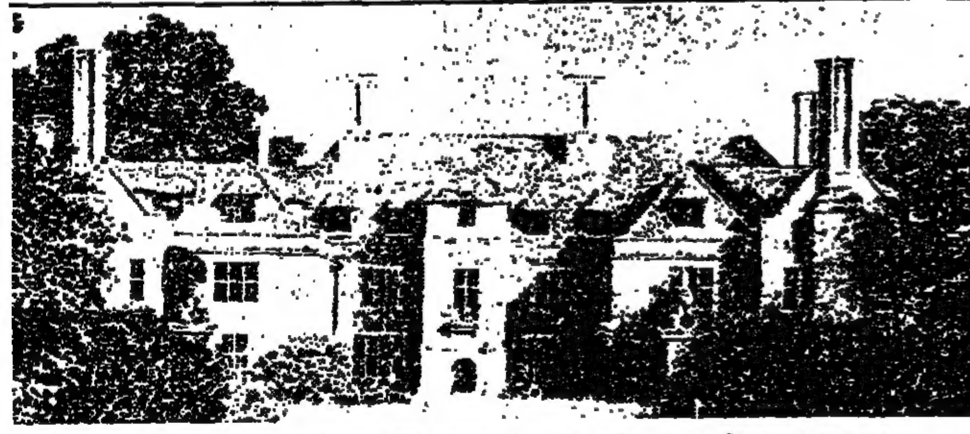
Gruesome pictures of the victims of Northern Ireland terrorism will be used as part of a propaganda campaign to project the Unionist case in the United States during the next two weeks.

The photographs, which the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said yesterday were horrific, are part of a book published for the departure today of a four-member Unionist team for America.

The book contains colour and black and white photographs on more than 100 pages and the photographs are designed to shock Americans. Mr Paisley said they depicted the true nature of terrorism better than a million words.

Entitled *Ulster - the Facts*, and written by Mr Paisley with his deputy, Mr Peter Robinson, MP for Belfastt, East, and Mr John Talor, Official Ulster Unionist European MP, the book is dedicated to the Rev Robert Bradford, the MP for Belfast South, who was murdered by the IRA last November. (The photographs include portayals of a leg blown off during terrorist attack, a head covered in blood, and Mr Taylor having medical treatment after the attempt to assassinate him in 1972.

Ten thousand copies have been printed, with 2,000 being sent to the United States and Canada in readiness for the arrival of the "Operation USA" team comprising Mr Robinson, Mr Taylor, Mrs Norah Bradford, widow of the murdered MP, and Mrs Eileen Paisley, who is taking the place of her husband. Mr Paisley was to have led the team but his visa was revoked last month by the United States.



Llangoed Castle, where Millenium has plans for a conference centre.

New lease of life for stately home

By a Staff Reporter

Negotiations are for the sale of Llangoed Castle, Gwynned, one of the finest stately homes in Wales, to an organization which wants it as a centre for discussions on conservation, and on the arts and sciences.

The organization, Millennium, aims to give the castle a new lease of life in a 10-year plan to turn it into a conference centre, which would provide local jobs and attract thousands of visitors.

The castle was the first important commission for the architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, and he regarded it as his best work.

Designed in 1912 the castle incorporated a seventeenth-century porch and was built regardless of cost to the highest standards. It stands beside the River Wye, near Builth Wells. Built in pale brown stone, it has two long galleries, 20 bedrooms, stables and a tower.

Mr H. J. H. Berger, a director of Millennium, said yesterday: "This could be the last opportunity to save this exceptional building." The Historic Buildings Council for Wales will pay half the cost of it's restoration.

Increase in recruits for young workers' scheme

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Ministers have been encouraged by a sharp increase in the number of companies recruiting employees under the controversial young workers' scheme.

The scheme, under which employers may seek a £15-a-week grant for every new worker under 18 whom they take on for a weekly wage of lessthan £40, had attracted 5,415 applications by the end of last week. The payments last for a year.

Devised by Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, the young workers' scheme was announced last year and was bitterly attacked by the TUC as a new source of cheap labour and a way of further depressing wages.

Although the scheme did not start operating until January 4, the Department of Employment started taking applications from early last month and interest was much more sluggish in December than the Government had hoped.

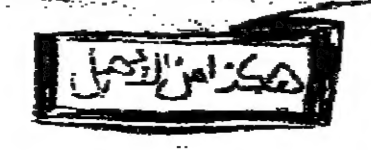
A sudden spurt in applications at the turn of the year, however, has led ministers to believe they may be on target in their aim of attracting between 50,000 and 100,000 applications a year to the scheme.

As a result of protests at the original proposals, the Government also agreed to pay a £7.50 grant for workers under 18 taken on at a wage of between £40 and £45 a week.

□ Bradford City Council plans to create 700 more jobs. That comes after budget proposals to spend an extra £7m on improving services. Mr Derek Smith, leader of the Labour-controlled council, said services had been run down and needed building up.

By December 23 only 2,349 applications had been received, but by January 1 the number had increased to 3,572. In the next week they increased by almost 2,000 to produce a total of 5,415 by January 7.

Companies applying for the grant are said to include some large companies, although the department refused to give examples yesterday.



Blast in Warsaw kiosk puts troops on edge

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 14

A small bomb explosion destroyed a telephone kiosk near the party Central Committee building in Warsaw yesterday afternoon. Nobody was hurt, though some windscreens and a shopwindow were broken.

The explosion, admitted but played down by the official news agency, is the first to happen since the declaration of martial law a month ago. It may well reinforce those elements on the military council who are understood to have reiterated warnings against a "premature" loosening of the reins. The military presence in Warsaw was strong today, especially around the Central Committee building in the city centre; but it was difficult to judge if the troops had been greatly increased. Some soldiers who three days ago were seen carrying their automatic rifles on their backs have them in the alert position again.

After the imposition of martial law, the Army appeared to have expected some form of partisan-style fighting and deployed soldiers accordingly: defending bridges and vulnerable buildings. The main flashpoints for the Army and militia were always those involving a military — the presence of ammunition, explosive or gas — rather than political threat. It is significant that the main casualties of the "pacification" campaign were miners who had access to gelignite.

As these fears proved to be largely groundless, the military council started to redefine the problems faced, relaxing a number of physical restrictions in cities. It was announced two days ago, for example, that theatres and concert halls would reopen on Friday. This may in turn presage a relaxation of the curfew, wich now runs from 11 pm to 5 am in the capital.

But the bomb explosion, though it was clearly very small — Warsaw Radio calls it a firecracker — may well change that picture. Patrols were particularly active in searching car boots today and key buildings such as the state telephone exchange have five military lorries parked outside.

The relaxation of the past few days has in any case been somewhat grudging. Although telephones are back within Warsaw, all foreigners and many Poles have heard an automatic recording saying "This call is being monitored" before they are put through.

A Central Committee meeting that was due to be held this week appears to have been put back until after the opening of Parliament on Wednesday. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is due to deliver a speech at this session and the party appears to be waiting to take its tune from the head of the military council.

The central Committee had yet to meet since the imposition of military rule. The Politburo met on Tuesday but the session was understood to have been very short. Other party bodies have been meeting to discuss the current purge of Solidarity activists and political reformers from their ranks. Most party meetings — of the Control Commission for example — are preceded by a statement pledging support for the military council.

The bomb — eyewitnesses are adamant that it was certainly not a firecracker — may have been placed to coincide with the Central Committee meeting that never took place or to mark a month of martial law. So far there are no unofficial accounts of disturbances elsewhere in the country.

There have been some fears here — grounded in suspicion rather than fact at present — that there have been incidents near Katowice and in Bielsko-Biala. The first suggestion is based on a report from a recent visit to Katowice by a Western diplomat who heard of a villae where 200 people were missing. Usually when people are interned, relatives are informed, so the mystery remains.

The second area of concern, Bielsko-Biala, has attracted attention because of the number of church dignitaries, including Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, who have been visiting the region for discussions. There are suspicions, that there might be a sit-in strike in the area and that the church is trying to mediate. The Church, which over the past week has become reticent in talking to the press, could neither confirm nor deny that something was happening there. It is impossible for correspondents to telephone or visit the area.

"Verification", the official Polish shorthand for the long and sweeping purge of critical civil servants, teachers and journalists, has taken on a new and sharper edge. The quiet tolerance of some solidarity members in parts of the state administration, has disappeared and more and more people are losing their jobs.

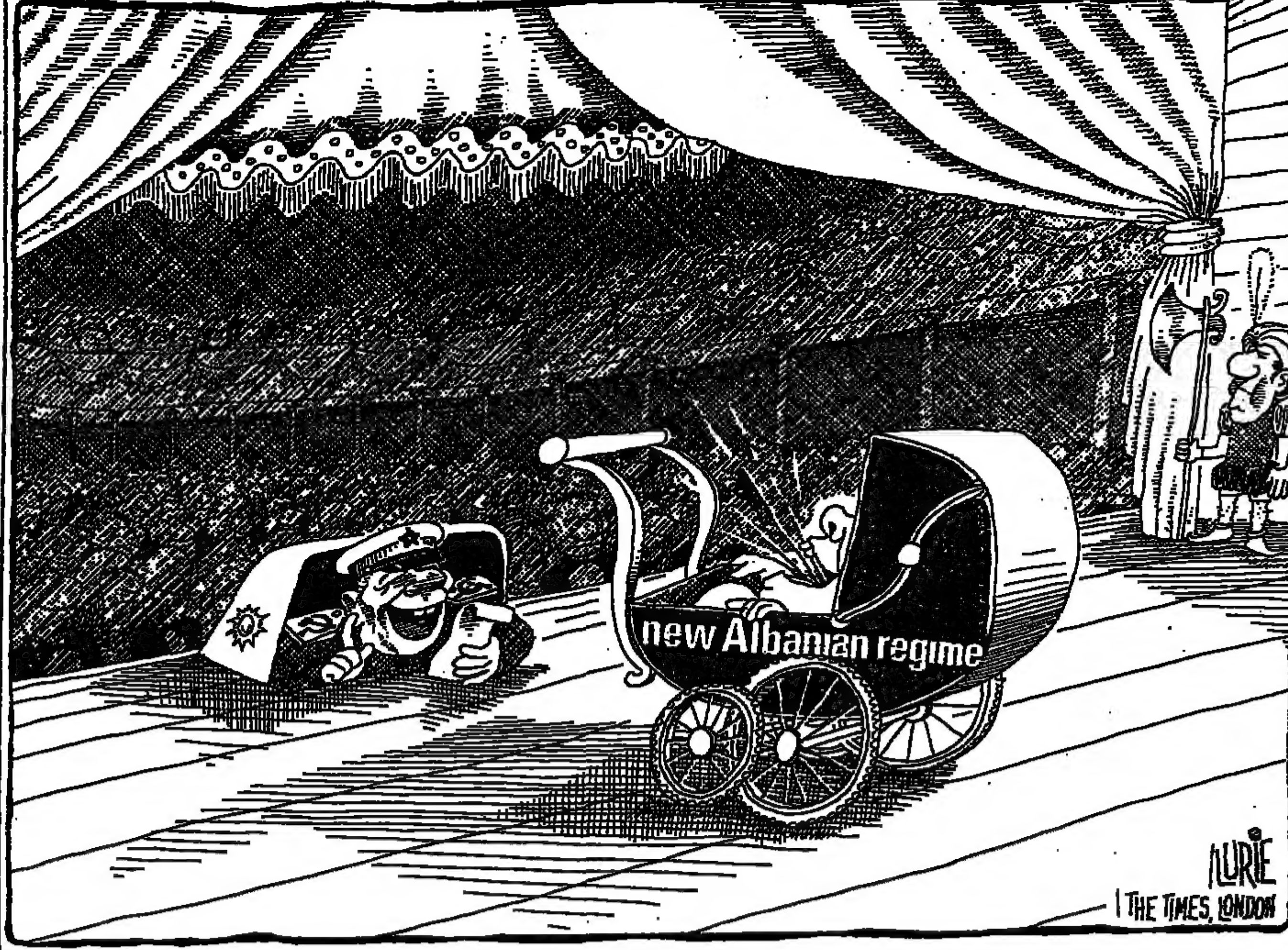
That is the picture to emerge from a variety of sources over the past few days. In Szczecin, it is reported unofficially that 2,500 shipyard workers have lost their jobs after refusing to sign documents renouncing Solidarity, and other workers associated with defence-related contracts have also come under pressure to leave the union.

In general, however, the authorities seem to be skirting round the issue of "verifying" workers and have concentrated on weeding out the reform-minded bureaucrats, and the professionals (with the exception of doctors) who could slow down or alter the full impact of martial law.

A Solidarity bulletin, issued on Saturday but which has only just reached correspondents, gives concrete examples. "Special teams, "says the bulletin, "are being sent to schools in order to undertake education in civic duties . . . interviews have been held with teachers, especially with Solidarity activists and these have been invited to sign declarations of loyalty. . . . News has reached us from Poznan that many headmasters have been removing crucifixes from their schools after the *kuratorium* (school authority) issued a guideline."

Solidarity members in the Ministry of Finance have been ordered to sign a declaration of loyalty containing the sentence that the "union was a political organization of an anti-socialist character" and have had to leave the union.

Editors at *Zycie Warszawy* deny reports that 60 out of 100 journalists have been dismissed from the newspaper but concede that a significant proportion "have decided to leave". In most newspapers the "verification" procedure is still under way, with most journalists trying to delay the crucial — interview with specially selected party loyalists — for as long as possible. So far on the youth paper *Sztandar Mlodych* only about 10 of the staff of 60 have signed declarations of loyalty to state and party but this may well increase over the coming week.



Gala performance

Tougher Schmidt jeered in Bundestag

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Jan 14

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today toughened his language over the military takeover in Poland. The situation in Poland, He told the Bundestag, is having "serious consequences for international relations, for stability in Europe and cooperation between East and West".

It "showed once again the rigidity of the Communist regimes, of the Warsaw Pact towards the challenge of allowing peaceful change. In this way they heap great sufferings on their peoples and they undermine confidence in cooperation between East and West".

"Our allies," he said, "can rely on us. We can rely on them. We will not ourselves be talked into a crisis of the alliance when what is really involved is a crisis of the Communist system."

He said he shared and understood the passionate indignation of many people in the world. In France in Italy in the United States, everywhere.

Herr Schmidt's speech appeared to repair the psycological damage done by his initial reserved reaction to the military crackdown in Poland. He seems to have been shaken by the criticism abroad of his position.

It also seems to been prompted by the fact that Poland is not responding to his policy of persuasion rather than punishment.

But although he packaged his views differenty his basic line remained the same: "Our aim is not limited to indignant confrontation [but] . . . to influence the effective situation of the people in Poland, to achieve an improvement of this situation and the restoration of human rights".

Much of what West Germany had done, he said, had simply not been reported. Its reserve had been misunderstood. West Germany owed gratitude to the United States for putting it on its feet after the war and defending it and Berlin. he criticized many young people who saw a mote in the United States' eye and ignored the beam in that of the Soviet Union.

The Western answer to the Polish crisis, he said, should not be a return to the cold war but by means of a "carefully balanced policy to convince the Soviet Union and the present regime in Poland to respect the agreements of the Helsinki final act".

On the question of sanctions, he said Nato had worked out a catalogue of political and economic measures which would be applied by common agreement

Herr Helmut Kohl, the Opposition leader, attacked the Chancellor for "damaging the reputation of the Federal Republic" and quoted numerous foreign press comments criticizing the West German line. The Government's policy, he declared, amid opposition applause, was bankrupt. If its view was "business as usual" after the events in Poland, West Germany was really finished.

Herr Schmidt was jeered and heckled by the Opposition. Jeers rose to such a pitch at one point, when Herr Schmidt accused the Opposition of contributing to foreign misunderstandings, that he was prevented from speaking for several minutes

Peace group takes Foot and Thatcher to task

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 14

One of the largest delegations of the British peace movement ever to visit the Soviet Union today concluded a 10-day visit here with a call to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, to meet its delegates and take immediate steps to halt the arms race.

The delegatiom, comprising 18 members of various peace and disarmament organizations including Lord Fenner Brockway, the 93-year old co-chairman of the World Disarmament Campaign, also called on the Soviet Union, in the absence of action on disarmament in the West, to take a "bold initiative" and cut its strategic nuclear weaponry by 10 per cent.

The group is one of the largest to come here since the Western peace movement began to gather momentum, and was given considerable publicity by the Russians who invited them. They spent three hours in talks at the Kremlin with Mr Vitaly Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, and visited Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand, where they met Russian Orthodox and Baptist leaders, students, factory workers and teachers as well as representatives of the government-backed Soviet Peace Committee.

A press statement today emphasized the "profound differences" between Soviet and British societies, especially in the understanding and treatment of dissent, but it said the delegation wanted to emphasize that joint efforts to stop the nuclear arms race were of overriding importance in view of the threat facing humanity.

Albanians deny death of Hoxha

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade, Jan 14

Albanian diplomats have denied that Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leaer, was killed in a revenge shooting after the death last month of Mr Mehmet Shehu, the Prime Minister.

It was reported at the time of Mr Shehu's death that he had committed suicide. Mr Hoxha has not been seen snince then.

The diplomats said here and in Western capitals that rumours about Mr Hoxha's death were originating in Yugoslavia, which had its own particular interest in spreading misinformation around the world.

A picture of Mr Hoxha in the Albanian Party newspaper *Zeri Popullit* on December 25, a week after Shehu's alleged suicide, was presented as evidence that the party leader was safe and alive and, noreover, visiting an art exhibition.

He was in an armchair, surrounded by his colleagues, Mr Ramiz Alia, a Politburo member who is now regarded as the second man in the hierarchy, and Mr Kadri Hazbiu, Defence Minister and Shehu's nephew who, according to rumours, avenged his uncle by shooting Mr Hoxha on January 5.

Parliament is meeting and the Albanian envoys said the session would provide ecidence that Mr Hoxha is alive and in charge, as he will be there when the new Prime Minister is confirmed.

The diplomats said that lorries going through Yugoslavia to Western Europe no longer carry portraits of Mr Hoxha, the explanation being that Yugoslavia custom officials were delaying vehicles with the portrait.

Neither is it denied that Shehu had disagraced Albania by comiiitting suicide which was apparently regarded as treason and sufficient reason to deny him any honours. Albania, said a diplomat, does not forgive anyone who leaves the battlefield and the services Shehu had rendered for 40 years, 28 of them as Prime Minister, had been annulled by his death.

This is the official explanation, but it leaves many questions, the main being the way Albania might turn to ease its economic difficulties. Hitherto, Mr Hoxha has preached self-reliance.

Albania is perhaps unique in claiming to have no foreign debts, except that China, her last mentor, says it gave huge amounts of aid which was never repaid.

The Albanian constitution forbids the Government to borrow abroad, except from friendly countries which subscribe to the same ideology.

As things stand, there seems to be no country that qualifies, except Vietnam, with which Albania maintains close relations, but which is not in a position to help.

Reports about a power struggle, that Mr Shehu never went anywhere without a gun and the way he died have been doing the rounds of various capitals. Many seem to have originated in Belgrade, where events in Albania are being watched closely.

The reports are part of the psychological and verbal warfare which is going on since the eruption of Albanian ethnic riots in the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia last spring.

The Yugoslavs blamed Albania and Mr Hoxha personally for inciting the Yugoslav Albanians to revolt. They also accused him of laying claims to the Kosovo region, with the ultimate design of creating a greater Albanian state.

However bad their relations with Mr Hoxha, the Yugoslavs nevertheless feel safer with him than with someone new and unknown. They say the policy of self-reliance has come to an end and see signs of a power struggle which would weaken Mr Hoxha, leaving Albania the option of moving closer to the West or back to the East. The latter clearly worries Belgrade most.

Miro in hospital

Palma. — John Miro, aged 80, the Spanish painter, has had a pacemaker installed and is recovering well in hospital, doctors said here.

Kitson aunt battered to death

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburgh, Jan 14

In a new twist to the Kitson affair, Mrs Allison Joan Weinberg, the 52-year-old aunt of the British engineer held for five days by South African security police, was found dead yesterday in her flat in central Johannesburg. The police are treating it as a case of murder.

Mrs Weinberg was the sister-in-law of Mr David Kitson, the Briton serving a 20-year jail sentence in a Pretoria prison for sabotage. His son, Mr Steven Kitson, was arrested a week ago after visiting his father on suspicion of being part of a plot to free convicted terrorists.

The younger Kitson was released without charge on Tuesday and put on a flight to England where on arrival he complained of being beaten and otherwise maltreated by his South African captors. The South African Commissioner of Police later rejected these complaints as "completely false".

Mrs Weinberg, who helped to arrange Mr Steven Kitson's visits to his father, found at about 6 pm yesterday slumped over the side of her bath, which was filled with bloodstained water. Some of her teeth had been knocked out and she had also sustained injuries to the head and jaw.

The police found a broken chain in the bathroom and more bloodstains in the bedroom. It was not immediately clear whether Mrs Weinberg had made her own way to the bathroom, or had been carried there by her assailant.

Mr Steven Kitson had stayed with Mrs Weinberg's son, Mr Robbie Sacks, while he was in South Africa. Mr Sacks was reported tonight to be "too upset" to talk about the affair.

Mrs Weinberg was described today by friends and relatives as "a very good person". They said she had run a marriage bureau from her flat, and also a lonely hearts club. Last Christmas she had organized a radio "adopt-a-granny" apeal.

The Johannesburg evening newspaper, *The Star* today published a list of 361 people detained under South Africa's draconian security laws since the beginning of last year. Only about 20 of these are known to have been charged with an offence. About 100 have been released without charge, and the fate of the rest is unknown.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Husband offers £112,000

Rome, Jan 14. — Mr Stephen May the British businessman whose wife vanished more than a year ago with a woman friend near Sanano has offered a reward of up to 250m lire (£112,000) for information leading to their being found alive. He is also offering just under half that sum for a solution to the mystery of their disappearance. This offer indicates that Mr May has given up the idea that his wife, Jeanette, and Signorra Gabriella Guerin could have been victims of an accident. It was now very difficult, Mr May said, to believe in such a possibility. He and his wife's family had faced false hopes during a year of uncertainty.

Mr May outlined the facts he had. "At some time during the afternoon or evening of Saturday, November 29, 1980, the black peugeot 104 in which the two women had been driving was left locked and drivable with valuable property inside about 2 km beyond the Maddalena mountain crossraods, between Sarnano and Acquacanina and about 4 km from Sassotetto.

"It is evident that the women spent some time in an empty house a short distance away after leaving the car. There were signs of available wood being burned for warmth and as a signal fire on a front balcony. There the trail ends".

Vandals destroy priceless relics

Peking. — Priceless relics have been destroyed in the northern Chinese city of Luoyang; but the authorities seem unwilling to act against the culprits, the *People's Daily* said.

Last year, vandals chopped off the heads and hands of more than 60 statues in the fifth century Longmen caves, one of China's most famous Buddhist sites, the newspaper added. In 1978, vandals destroyed more than 2,100 recently excavated pieces of pottery stored in unguarded caves near Luoyang.

Critics choose Meryl Streep



Meryl Streep (above) at a dinner in Los Angeles after she was chosen as best actress of 1981 by Los Angeles film critics for her role in *The French Lieutenant's Woman.*

Spy accused of bank robberies

Boise, Idaho. — Christopher Boyce the convicted spy, has been charged with conspiring to commit eight bank robberies.

Mr Boyce, aged 28, was convicted in 1977 of selling satellite secrets from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Soviet Union and sentenced to 40 years in prison. He escaped in January, 1980 and was recaptured 19 months later. Gloria White and Calvin Robinson are accused with him of conspiring to rob the banks of more than $27,000 (about £14,000).

Action against Lee Marvin off

Los Angeles. — The former lover of Lee Marvin the filmactor, who successfully sued him in the first of the "palimony" cases, has abandoned her attempt to obtain a $104,000 (about £50,000) settlement from him, her lawyer said.

Michelle Triola Marvin would not try to overturn an appeals court ruling that Mr Marvin did not have to pay her the money, Mr Marvin Mitchelson, the lawyer, added.

Draft dodger is granted refuge

Canberra. — Australia has accepted a South African draft dodger as a refugee, Mr Ian MacPhee, the Immigration Minister, announced. Mr MacPhee disclosed earlier this month that Australia had previously granted asylum to at least a dozen South African draft dodgers.

The 24-year-old refugee is using a pseudonym to protect his family in South Africa.

British hostility stalls EEC budget package

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 14

The latest plans to restructure the finances and agricultural policy of the EEC ran into strong opposition from Britain when the Community's foreign ministers met in Brussels today.

The meeting was called as a last attempt to reach a political agreement on guidelines for reform before the annual agricultural price fixing round, which starts next week. Failure to reach agreement at the meeting will involve further negotiations in the price-fixing procedure.

The plans under discussion were drawn up by Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, at the request of the foreign ministers during their meeting in London a month ago to study the four key issues which still stand in the way of a final agreement.

Although proposals on two of these issues concerning Mediterranean produce and the growth of agricultural spending, could be agreed, Britain is far from happy about the suggestions put forward on the other two sticking points. These are budget contributions and milk production, in both of which Britain is involved.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Minister for External Relations who is president of the council, carried out what was called "the milk" round of European capitals before today's meeting to sound out views on the proposals. He found a general agreement on the urgent need to compromise, despite British hostility to the milk and budget proposals.

Mr Thorn has sought to reconcile the two apparently rival needs of the Community which are to help small farmers and at the same time to limit milk production. His suggestion is that the cost of paying for milk surpluses should be shared among the dairy farmers, with producers paying more as they produce more.

Britain, supported by the Netherlands and Denmark, argues that this penalizes efficient farmers and runs counter to the spirit of the community. France, Ireland and Italy, however, are particularly anxious to ensure that small farmers are helped. The British argument, which has gained little support so far, is that this is done more appropriately through social measures.

The budget argument is centred around how much Britain should pay. Mr Thorn's proposals again fall somewhat short of British hopes. He is suggesting a four-year package, to be reviewed after the third year, with the wealthier membetrs of the Community sharing between them the cost of paying 80 per cent of the difference between what Britain is expected to pay into the Community and what it takes out.

Because Britain has received significantly more than estimated from the Community under the terms of the temporary 1980 agreement to reduce its contributions, Mr Thorn suggests that contributions in future should be fased on the actual figures at the end of each year rather than on predictions.

This runs counter to the Bitish view that the budget problem should not be under constant negotiation, but should be resolved by producing a permanent mechanism. Although Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, argued at the London European summit for a seven-year deal, the British Governments view is that any deal should automatically be renewable, provided the budget mechanism is fairly worked out now.

In May, 1980, Mrs Thatcher forced her partners to agree the temporary deal by blocking agricultural price increases. Her negotiators this year are expected to be prepared to adopt similar tactics to win a permanent agreement. In consequence, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, went into today's meeting prepared to give nothing away which would prejudice agreement along the lines Britain is seeking.



Premonition: Mrs Jihan Sadat, wife of the assissinated Egyptian President, told an American television audience that her husband refused to wear a bulletproof vest even though he had "a clear premonition" of his impending death.

Anthrax kills after 1,300 years

From Michael Binyon Moscow, Jan 14

Anthrax spores that lay dormant for 13 centuries in the soil of Siberia infected a a cow after Soviet archaeologists had excavated the site of a settlement decimated by the disease in the seventh century, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

Sovietskaya Rossia said that veterinary surgeons near the industrial town of Perm recently diagnosed the highly infectious disease in a cow but were unable to trace the source, as anthrax had officially been declared eradicated in the area.

It was then discovered that in the summer an archaeological dig near a river had uncovered evidence of an ancient epidemic in the area that had killed large numbers of animals and humans and prompted those remaining alive to burn their houses and abandon the site.

Emergency measures were taken to stop the disease spreading on the collective farm, and there were no further reported infections. The paper said medical experts, called in to investigate, were now able to give a guarantee the disease would not return.

Perm is not far from Sverdlovsk, where the Soviet authorities admitted two years ago that an outbreak of anthrax had killed a large number of people in 1979. The Russians blamed the disease on infected meat, but the United States maintained that the spores were released after an accident at an establishment manufacturing biological weapons.

Washington has never regarded the Soviet explanation as satisfactory,

METEORITE PANIC IN UGANDA

Nairobi, Jan 14. — Rumours have been sweeping Kampala that a massive meteorite will crash into Unganda on Saturday, killing three million people, (Charles Harrison writes). Despite official assurances that there is no danger, many Ugandians have fled from Kampala to their tribal areas.

Radio Uganda today led its news bulletins with appeals to Ugandans to ignore the rumours, explaining that meteorites invariably burn up in the atmosphere and cause no damage.

How Wells Fargo was taken for $21m ride

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, Jan 14

The flamboyant Californian boxing promoter, Mr Harold Smith and Mr Sammie Marshall, the man who acted as his matchmaker, were convicted on Wednesday by a federal jury of embezzling $21.3m (£11.2m) from the Wells Fargo Bank in what prosecutors claimed was the biggest theft in United States banking history.

An eight man, four woman jury returned verdicts of guilty after eight days of deliberation after more than five weeks of testimony. The jury was told that the money, except for about $5m generated by Mr Smith's fight promotions, was embezzled by Mr Ben Lewis, described as the "inside man" at the bank. However, Lewis became the star prosecution witness in the case.

Mr Smith, who rose quickly to the ranks of the world's top boxing promoters in a two-year period, was convicted on 20 charges of intestate transportation of stolen property and foreign commerce and eight counts of aiding and abetting. He was acquitted on one charge of interstate transportation of stolen funds.

Mr Marshall, who worked as the Wells Fargo Bank, was convicted on one count each of conspiracy, embezzlement and making a false entry, but was acquitted on a fourth charge of aiding and abetting.

Sentencing of the two men will take place on March 9 and the maximum possible sentence on all counts could total 260 years.

After the verdict the bearded 38-year-old promoter who organized championship fights under the title of Muhammad Ali promotions — he purchased the ex-world champion's name but Ali was never involved in the day-to-day running of the operation — was granted bail and insisted he was innocent.

Doctors demand more cash in oil scandal

Richard Wigg reports on developments in Spain's cooking oil scandal, in the first of two articles from our correspondents in Madrid.

Six doctors heading the official scientific commission into the nine-month-old poisonous cooking oil tragedy have urged the Spanish Government and Parliament to provide the money and organization needed for "real solutions".

With the death toll now more than 240 they say the tragedy will continue to be an enormous public health problem for a long time to come. There are risks, they say, in the next few months of new complications developing among the victims, even among patients now recovering satisfactorily.

The Government is told it would commit a grave error, merely compensating existing victims without providing simultaneously the means to "prevent an extension of the damage" caused by the epidemic

In a dramatic change of tone, the doctors, headed by Professor Manuel Serrano Rios, complain of "big difficulties" encountered in speeding up the necessary structural changes in the public health bureaucracy. They admit to meagre clinical results so far, and confess that after many months doctors and hospital staffs are becoming tired and demoralized.

The doctors' report has only now been leaked to the press, although the appeal for action to Señor Manuel Nuñez, the Health Minister, was handed into the parliamentary commission investigating the tragedy just before Christmas.

So far there have been no public signs of any response.



Children under treatment at a Madrid hospital for the toxic oil syndrome

Señor Jesus Sancho Rof, Health Minister when the scandal broke, was dropped in last month's Cabinet reshuffle, but doctors concerned by the handling of the administrative problems have noted that Dr Luis Valenciano, former Director-General of Public Health, has since been promoted to Deputy Secretary of Health.

"The grave toxic epidemic has shown dramatically the already well known structural deficiencies, but these cannot excuse anyone from the obligation to face up to the problems with the utmost determination to find real solutions," the doctors said.

They reported that the lungs of those affected were now developing a chronic pathology with hypertension and probably diffused interstitial fibrosis while there was a danger of new symptoms, which they did not define, appearing in patients apparently now recovering.

The doctors are still emphasizing that enormous rehabitational needs of patients have yet to be met.

They proposed the concentration of resources and patients in a few better equipped hospitals.

Spanish doctors and foreign specialists assisting them have not found the agent or agents causing the disease which has put more than 400 people into hospital and led to an estimated 2,000 more having to be treated at outpatient clinics.

A lawyer representing the families of 70 people who died and other victims has suggested, after consulting medical experts, that it may take two to three years to arrive at the scientific facts.

Meanwhile, the official theory that adulterated rapeseed oil, imported for industrial use, was sold for human consumption last spring, continues to be questioned. In Bilbao a family has fallen ill with all the typical symptoms in spite of repeated official laboratory tests which found the oil they bought and consumed was safe.

Amnesty report rejected

Pakistan claims only 62 political detainees

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, Jan 14

Mr Mahmood Haroon, the Pakistan Interior Minister, today rejected the report of Amnesty International on the state of political and human rights in Pakistan and accused Amnesty and some other agencies of being highly prejudiced against his country.

Speaking in the newly-formed Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shoora) on the threat to Pakistan's security, Mr Haroon said that the number of political arrests reported by Amnesty was highly exaggerated. He said that at present the Government held 481 people against whom cases for anti-state activities were being processed and 62 others were detained pending investigation. He said that these 62 could be considered political detainees.

Mr Haroon accused extremists of the late Mr Bhuttos's Pakistan People's Party and those belonging to the al-Zulfikar party of being paid agents of foreign forces bent upon undermining the security of Pakistan, although he did not name the forces.

He said that anti-state activities had increased since the armed intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan two years ago.

He alleged that the executed Prime Minister's sons, Mr Murtuza Bhutto and Mr Shahnawaz Bhutto, were master-minding al-Zulfikar's terrorist activities in Pakistan from the Afghanistan capital.

He maintained that the activities of foreign powers and some political elements in the country were designed to cause agitation among students and labour and, through communal hatred, to dislodge the military government of General Zia ul-Haq by force.

Speaking later to *The Times*, the minister said he did not recognize Amnesty International and its findings.

Mr Bhutto's Government had also at one time refused recognition to Amnesty. Mr Haroon said that Amnesty had made no approach to him to check the contents

Amnesty, reporting large scale torture and detention on political grounds in Pakistan, had stated that the Government was not willing to let its representatives meet them to ascertain facts. Mr Haroon said angrily that Amnesty had condemned Pakistan without obtaining confirmation.

In spite of Mr Haroon's emphatic assertion that there were no more political detainees in Pakistan beyond those he mentioned, a well-known Urdu language newspaper a few weeks ago quoted a senior police officer as saying that about 10,000 people had been rounded up in the Rawalpindi division alone in connexion with maintenance of public order.

From Runway 36 to disaster — the seconds which spelled life or death in the frozen Potomac River

The hero of flight 90 — he died to save five lives

By Christopher Thomas and Michael Hamlyn in New York and Nicholas Ashford in Washington

Air Florida flight 90 from Washington to Fort Lauderdale and Tampa was scheduled to leave the capital's antiquated and congested National Airport at 2.15 pm local time. By 2 pm all 71 passengers and three infants were waiting in the departure lounge listening to repeated announcements of delays.

Nothing had taken off for an hour while snow ploughs fought to clear the runways and airport workers sprayed de-icer on stranded aircraft. At around 3 pm a decision was apparently taken that weather conditions had improved enough for flights to resume, although the blizzard continued.

The passengers filed into 21 rows of seats in the Boeing 737 leaving 41 seats unoccupied. The three stewardesses on board, Donna Adams, Kelly Duncan and Marilyn Nichols, all in their mid-twenties, walked up and down the aisles serving light refreshments.

For the next 90 minutes Captain Larry Wheaton, aged 35, and his co-pilot, Mr Roger Pettit, both from Miami, apologized repeatedly for the further delay. Then to everbody's relief, take-off was announced over the aircraft's loudspeaker system.

At 4.25 pm flight 90 left the gate and moved through the heavy, falling snow to runway 36, which is 6,870ft long and the airport's longest. A few minutes later the control tower gave clearance and the aircraft, bearing the blue and white insignia of Air Florida sped out of sight into the blizzard.

As it happened, it was one of the first aircraft to take off after the closure of the airport at 1 pm. The Federal Aviation Authority, which is responsible for aircraft safety, had halted all flights because several inches of snow had built up on the runways and made them very slippery. National Airport is built on reclaimed land bordering the Potomac river, and when the weather is bad flights are often delayed.

Sunset in the American capital yesterday was at 4.50 pm but as flight 90 began to take off the light was already very poor. Indeed, the weather throughout the city was so bad during the afternoon that the federal government had told all of its thousands of employees to leave for home early. The net result was a huge traffic jam across the whole city.

The 14th Street bridge, which is closest to the airport and the busiest bridge across the Potomac from the city to the commuter suburbs in Virginia, was packed with cars inching their way through the swirling snow.

Air traffic controllers in the tower could see nothing through the snow which reduced visibility at that time to about half a mile. Captain Wheaton himself was to decide whether conditions were sufficiently good for him to attempt a takeoff within guidelines approved by the FAA.

Disaster was seconds away, but even in that time some passengers had a sense of the danger. Mr Joseph Stilley, a private pilot, was thumbing through paperwork with his secretary, when he suddenly turned to his secretary and said: 'We are not going to make it. We are going in.' "I had a pretty good indication that things were not going right soon after we started down the runway. We didn't have the speed. It then seemed like he (the pilot) had to make the decision to go, so we took off. We got up a little bit. It didn't climb lke a normal 737. Then I remembered the first impact, then a second impact, a moment or two later, and I went unconscious."

Pilot struggled for 20 seconds

It is less than a mile from the end of the runway to the 14th Street bridge. The aircraft just managed to gain enough height to clear the railway bridge which runs alongside. Mr Burt Hamilton , aged 40, was sitting in the last row of 21B against the galley and he, too, "knew something was wrong as it took off. When the aircraft took off it seemed to take an awful long time to pick up speed. It really started vibrating — a strong shaking. The shaking was so bad I tightened my seat belt."

"And the next thing I knew I was in the water." Mr Hamilton said he grabbed a piece of what had been the plane's tail and just hung on.

The pilot struggled for 20 seconds in the air. He cleared the first span of the road bridge. He was not visible on any radar screens in those few seconds.

Air stewardess Kelly Duncan felt the plane starting to shake and the next thing she knew she was in the water. She was in a jump seat in the tail section of the aircraft.

The next view, at 4.35 pm, was from the ground. As the pilot struggled to clear the first span of the road bridge the plane sheared the tops off several cars and a lorry.

"I heard it coming", said Mr Lloyd Creger, a Justice Department employee who was travelling along the northern span of the bridge. "I couldn't see anything. It was snowing. Then I saw the plane coming out of the sky. The nose was up, the tail was down. It was so loud I couldn't hear myself scream. And then", Mr Creger added, "there was no sound. You couldn't even hear the plane go into the water".

Mr Oj Richardson, a bus driver who was among the vehicles crawling across the bridge, saw four cars completely demolished. "Their tops were sheared off. The plane sort of tumbled into the water, and you could see pieces hit the ice and bounce in the air, and then hit the bridge."

Another eyewitness said that when the aircraft plunged into the water just in front of the second span of the road bridge it "shattered the ice like a window or a piece of glass".

"I stopped the bus and ran to the side of the bridge, you could see five people in the water, clinging to the wreckage", Mr Richardson said. "They were alive. Everybody was screaming from the bridge: 'Hold on, hold on. Help will be here.'"

It was several minutes before the first police car arrived too see Flight 90 sitting on the water surrounded by large chunks of broken ice, before it slid beneath the surface.

According to experienced rescue workers a strong swimmer could have lasted 5 to 10 minutes before his arms and legs became numb and he drowned. Those with something to hang on to could have survived for anything up to 90 minutes but the shock would have killed many outright.

Mr Stiley said: "I was looking out of the side window. I knew there were bridges down there but I couldn't see them. There was no time for any pilot message. When he regained consciousness in the water, he saw four other people, one of them his secretary, get out through a hole ripped in the fuselage. The biggest problem was taking off the stupid seat belt. One of the other men said he was still strapped in — and I couldn't do anything to help him. It seemed that everybody had theit legs broken."

Mr Stiley estimated that he was in the water "for the better part of a half hour," before a rescue helicopter lowered a rope to him.

Mr Hamilton found himself worrying absurbly about a lost shoe — he saw four other survivors, two clinging to the wreckage and two in the water. One woman had apparently been thrown some distance from the crash. He saw her manage to swim to a piece of wreckage where she was rescued.

The first ambulance to arrive at the bridge were from the Virginia side of the river. Helicopters arrived at about the same time and many people were plucked from the water. One woman lost her grip and plunged back into the river and a fireman dived in after her. He pulled her safely ashore.

An elderly man aboard the jet sacrificed his life by pushing five other passengers to safety before he presumably went under the iceand drowned. "He made everyone else go first," said Donald Usher the pilot of the rescue heicopter that plucked five people from the river.

"He could have gone on the first trip", said Mr Usher. "We threw the ring to him first but he passed it to somebody else," a man who was bleeding badly from a head injury.

"We went back five times, and each time he kept passing the ring to someone else, including three ladies who were hanging on to the tail section."

Finally after making several trips and plucking other people from the water the helicopter returned to pick up the man who Mr Usher called "number 6". "We stayed there for ten minutes just in the hopes he had crawled into the main part of the fuselage and found an air pocket. We stayed there quite a while looking for him and then it became obvious he had gone under.

"We really want to know who he was. That gentleman put everyone else ahead of himself. He is the real hero of this whole thing. There's no doubt about it. If you were in his situation, a hundred yards from shore and knowing that every minute you were closer to freezing to death could you do it? I really don't think I could."

An elderly man was seen under the ice by rescue workers. He watched the rescuers trying to get to him as his life was slipping away, said Salvation Army major Harold Anderson.

"He was alive when police saw him through the ice, and he saw the rescue workers trying to get to him to get him out of the water", Mr Anderson said. "He was trying frantically to get out, but by the time they got the ice broken ge was gone. They couldn't revive him."

Mr Hamilton, still in the water, become separated from a group which was being rescued. He kept hearing shouts from people on the bridge to "hang in there". Then a rescue helicopter came over head and dropped the lifebelt that saved him.

He does not remember much of what happened next until he reached the Arlington Hospital a few miles from the scene. He was calm and lucid as he spoke to reporters yesterday, despite an ugly gash over his right eye, a bloodied nose, his right arm broken in a sling, and his left arn in a splint.

On the shore many ordinary citizens were trying to help the rescue. Mr Lenny Skutnik, aged 28, of Lorton, Virginia dived into the river when a woman lost her grip on a helicopter line and fell back into the water. "She cried out for help and then passed out". She was hanging on to a rope hanging down from a helicopter. She grabbed a hold of it and then she just gave out. I jerked my coat off and dived in. I think she passed out. She rolled her eyes up and just let go".

Mr Skutnik carried her to a waiting ambulance where she was taken to the National Orthopaedic Hospital.

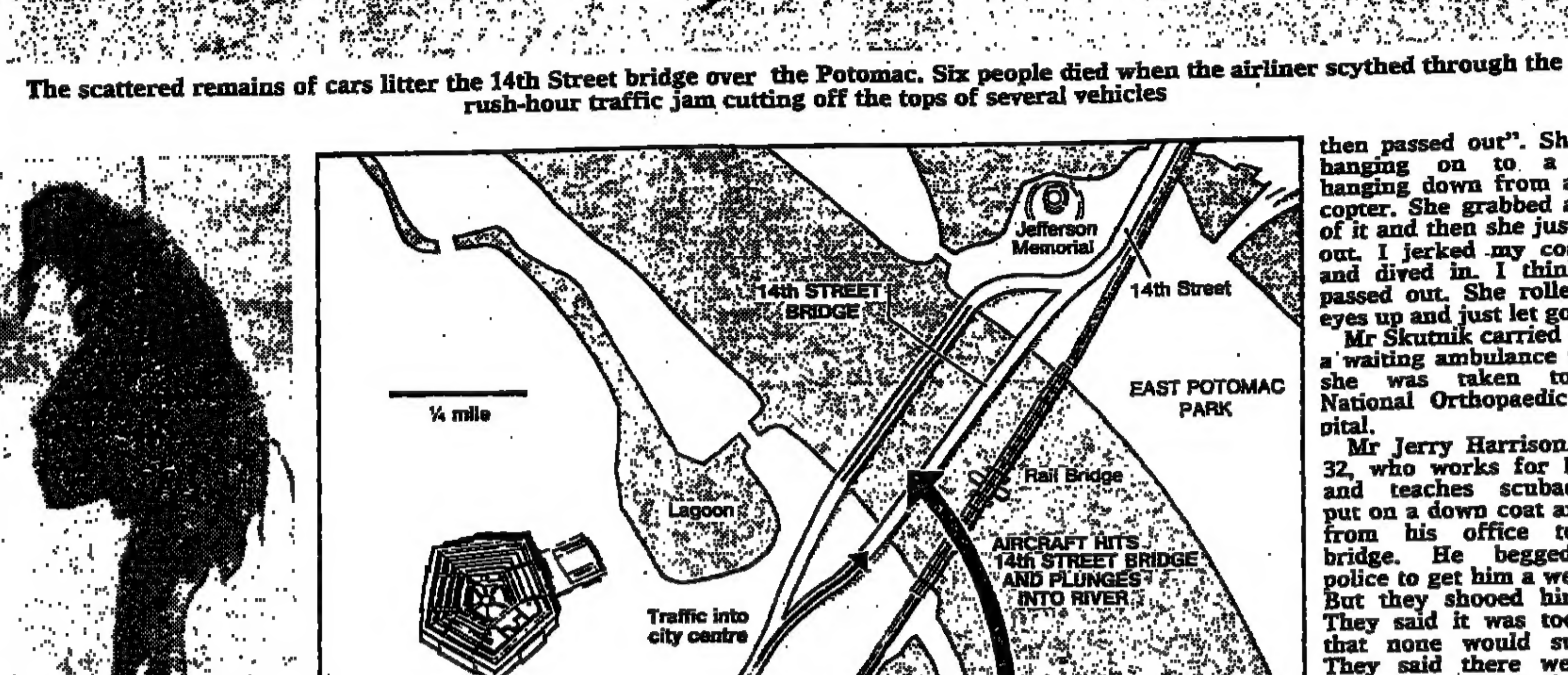
Mr Jerry Harrison, aged 32, who works for NASA, and teaches scubadiving, put on a down coat and ran from his office to the bridge. He begged the police to get him a wet suit. But they shooed him off. They said it was too late, that none would survive. They said there were already divers in the river.

Survivors were trapped in blankets and huddled together in groups along the shore. Rescue workers in bright yellow rubber suits bobbed on the water in five rubber boats, probing the water with long steel rods.

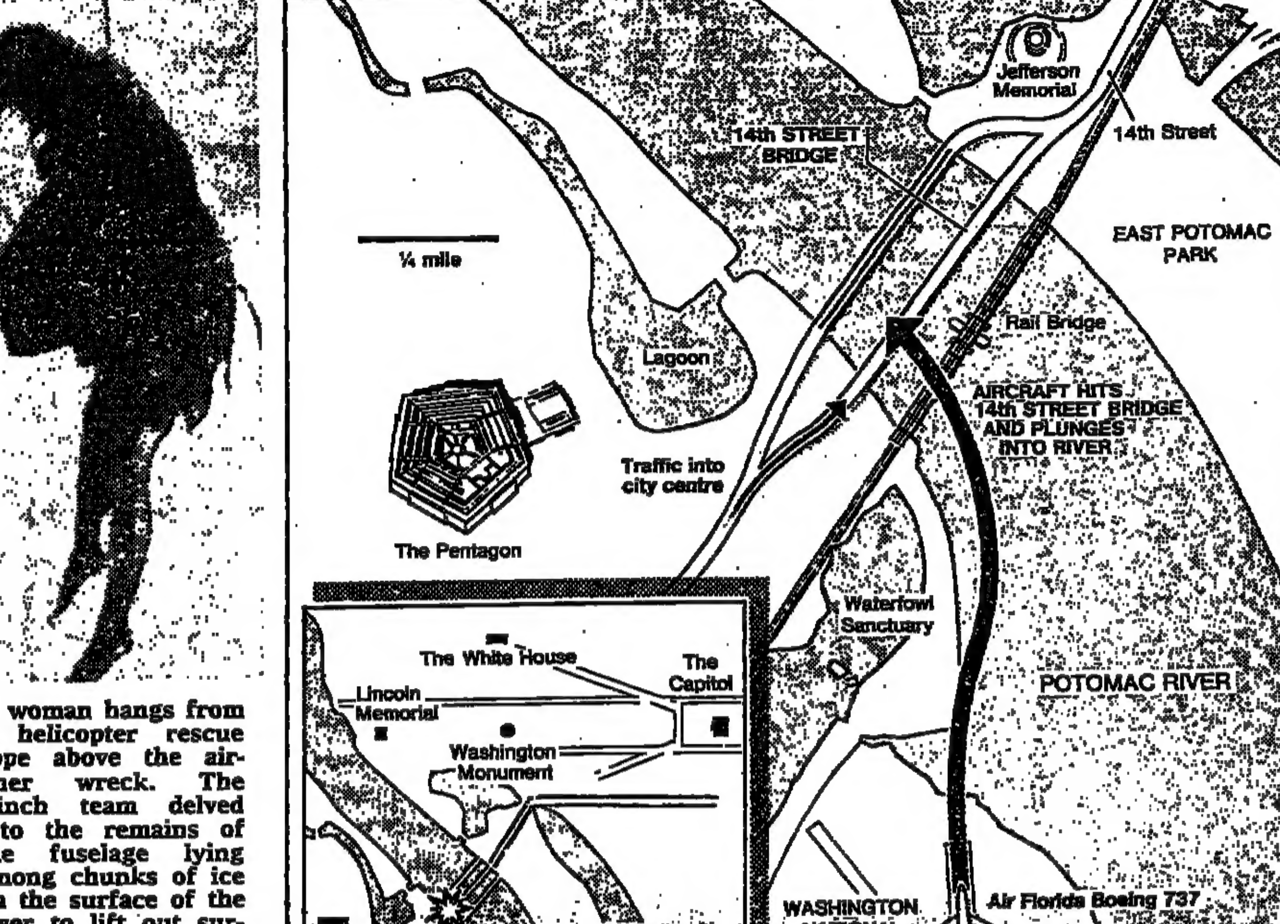
By 5.05 pm 25 bodies had been recovered from the river. As he hauled a body along on a sledge Mr John Gamble, a volunteer rescue worker from Arlington said: "It is a ghastly sight." Spotlights, cranes and a makeshift mortuary were established on the bridge where earlier there had been an immense traffic jam.

At a nearby motel relatives of those on board the plane gathered for news from police. At 6 pm an ice breaker arrived and drivers slid beneath the surface and tried to break through the submerged fuselage. They reported no sign of life. Forty-five minutes later a helicopter carrying a medical team from the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, in Maryland, landed on the bridge with six surgeons and seven nurses trained in emergency care.

More blankets and hot coffee arrived. Four ambulances ferried away the dead. Spotlights probed the ice but it was no more than a gesture: there were no more survivors. Soon the search was abandoned, the lights were doused and the seat cushions, hats, luggage and twisted junks of metal in the water disappeared into the darkness.



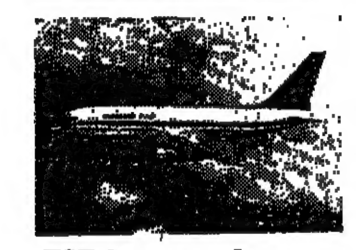
The scattered remains of cars litter the 14th Street bridge over the Potomac. Six people died when the airliner scythed through the rush-hour traffic jam cutting off the tops of several vehicles



A woman hangs from a helicopter rescue rope above the airliner wreck. The winch team delved into the remains of the fuselage lying among chunks of ice on the surface of the river to lift out survivors, many of them still strapped to their seats



Using any available craft rescuers make their way across the ice-bound Potomac to the remains of the fuselage.



737 is second safest aircraft

The Boeing 737 is one of the most popular aircraft in the world and has flown millions of British package holidaymakers to Mediterranean destinations.

The United States National Transportation Safety Board in Washington said last night that, in terms of fatal accidents, the 737 was the second safest aircraft operating in America between 1970 and 1979. It came behind the British-built BAC 1-11 which had no fatal accidents.

The 737's only fatal accident during the period was in December 1972 when a United Airlines aircraft crashed in a residential area on the approach to Midway Airport at Chicago. There were 45 deaths, two of them people on the ground.

"As far as we are concerned, the 737 has an excellent safety record", said a spokesman for the safety board. At Boeing's Seattle headquarters, a spokesman said the company had delivered 813 of the aircraft and had orders for a further 159. The 737s are being produced at the rate of 10 a month making it the best selling jetliner in the world.

Snow and Arctic winds to blame

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 14

Bad weather is at least partly to blame for the crash. A low pressure area swirling around the Gulf of Mexico formed into a storm over New Orleans on Tuesday.

During the afternoon it dumped unaccustomed amounts of snow over the Gulf states and then tracked north-east during the night giving Atlanta, Georgia, its first real taste of snow this winter.

By morning the storm was off the Virginia coast and it was snowing heavily in Washington. At 1 pm the Federal Aviation Authority, which is responsible for Washington National airport, decided that the five inches of snow on the runway was too hazardous and the airport was closed for snow clearance.

The bitter conditions are blamed for at least 178 deaths, including an Alabama man who was killed when frozen tree limbs fell on him. Schools and factories are closed in many cities from Chicago, where temperatures have dropped to a record -26 Fahrenheit, to Atlanta, which recorded its lowest temperature this century.

Weathermen have glibly announced temperatures of 70, 80 even 100 degrees below zero, fahrenheit, including "the wind chill factor". Wind chill is based on the concept that the more wind you have the faster it can carry heat from the body' thus an increase in wind speed is equivalent to a drop in temperature. "It has limited application but it is one of those things the public likes", one meteorologist said.

At football matches in Cincinnati on Sunday it was reported that because of a wind chill factor of -59 Fahrenheit the breath of the fans obscured the view of the game. Chicago firemen fighting a spectacular factory blaze with a wind chill temperature of -100 Fahrenheit found the water soaking their uniforms and turning immediately to crusts of ice.

In the Gulf states yesterday's snow was greeted with surprised amusement at first. In Jackson, Mississippi, Mr William Winter, the Governor, handed hot chocolate to revellers who built a snowman on the lawn in front of the Governor's Mansion. But frozen pipes, blocked roads and snapped power lines turned earlier curiosity into severe concern by the end of the day.

The snowstorm caused havoc in the north-east. In New York it took more than five hours to drive from Wall Street to the George Washington Bridge, roughly eight miles. In New Jersey the rush-hour did not end until after 11 pm.

Elsewhere in the north-east, Buffalo, New York, was digging out from a record 24-hour snowfall of 28 in.

In New York City, the Heat Complaint Bureau received more than 10,000 reports of flats without heat.

Interview

Aiming for people's consciences

It is, reckons John Dexter, the best new play he has read in twenty years, and the most demanding for almost as long. John Higgins talks to the eminent director about his debut at the Mermaid.

Over the next couple of years John Dexter could be dropping anchor quite frequently at Puddle Dock, home of the recently reopened Mermaid Theatre. He remains as Director of Productions at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, but he has made no secret of the fact that he has been looking for a semi-permanent base in the non-lyric theatre to share his time.

It could have been the Shakespeare Festival in Stratford, Ontario, but an onrush of Canadian nationalism put a stop to that. It could have been the National Theatre, but Dexter's ties with the South Bank appear to have been loosening: for a long time he was an associate director, but has only been staging a play a year there, *Galileo* and *The Shoemaker's Holiday* being his last two productions, and nothing is scheduled for the immediate future. So Puddle Dock it may well be.

Dexter makes his debut there on February 17 with a new play, *The Portage to San Cristobal of A.H.*, adapted by Christopher Hampton from George Steiner's novella of the same somewhat clumsy title, Professor Steiner's first piece of fiction since *Anno Domini* originally appeared in *The Kenyon Review* in 1979. A year later it came out in abridged form under the auspices of *Granta* in this country and drew a cantankerous notice, worthy of Beckmesser himself, in *The New Statesman*. Last spring, when Faber issued *Portage* in soft-back, the reception ranged from the respectful to the highly enthusiastic.

George Steiner has had links with the Mermaid, mainly through being a patron of its junior offshoot the Molecule Theatre, and Lord Miles has in the past often pressed him for a play. Steiner's response to the last such request was to send off the appropriate copy of *The Kenyon Review*, which Miles in turn dispatched to Christopher Hampton. Dexter reckons that the resulting script is the best new play he has read in twenty years.

A.H. of the title is Adolf Hitler who, at the age of 90, is tracked down to the Brazilian rain-forests by a tiny Jewish expeditionary force. The body in the Berlin bunker is that of a carefully planted double, shot through the mouth but still revealed as a fake through dental evidence. Steiner crosscuts between the leech-infested swamps and those in high diplomatic places who have been spending much of their lives Hitler-watching. But at the core of the play and of the book are two mighty monologues, one from the Jew Lieber, who produces a litany of Hitler's viler crimes, and the other from A.H. himself, who claims sole credit for the foundation of the state of Israel — "The Reich begat Israel" — after pointing out that it was the British who invented concentration camps in the Boer War. It is probably this final speech which caused *Portage* to be banned in Israel.

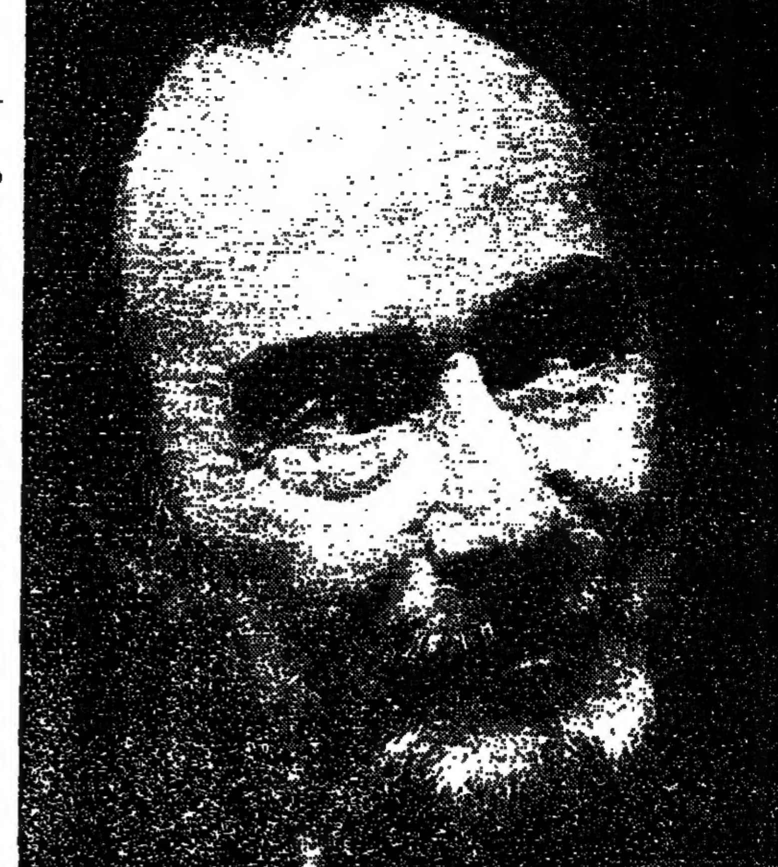
Miles sent Dexter a copy of both play and book while he was preparing *The Shoemaker's Holiday*. Dexter was cautious enough to put four days between reading the novel, which is highly compressed and not always helped by Steiner's punctuation, and the Hampton adaptation.

"The immediate parallels are with Shaw. The scenes outside the jungle are wryly funny; they have a satiric edge to release the tension of the pursuit and that 'portage' of Hitler back to civilization. The two great monologues we've mentioned are purely Shavian and they act as counterpoises to one another. Lieber, who provides the goad to the Brazilian expedition, delivers his litany — or, possibly better, liturgy — stopping short before certain words. Perhaps the images are too strong. . . . I want the actor, who will be Sebastian Shaw, to be totally devoid of emotion when he delivers the speech. And I'm well aware that staging this and Hitler's final monologue will be as difficult as anything in *St Joan*, say, or *Man and Superman*.

"The casting of A.H. is obviously crucial. I sent the script to Olivier in Brighton and by the next post to Alec McCowen, admitting that it had gone elsewhere. Alec's reaction was characteristic. 'I'm glad to be second choice to Larry', he said. And Alec will be playing the part.

"The staging will be difficult, particularly in the Mermaid's open theatre. In physical terms it's probably the most demanding play I've done since *The Kitchen*. The audience must be made to listen as intently as an Old Bailey jury. The facts are presented and the issue is *not* whether Hitler might be innocent but whether the spectators are guilty of indifference. It is demanded of everybody that they check up morally on where they are now. At the same time it is an adventure story. We have to find a point midway between *J. Robert Oppenheimer* and *The Boys from Brazil*."

So far George Steiner has done little more than approve the script. "I hope he'll come down to the Mermaid and do a question and answer session with the cast — there is no point in my acting as a go-between. We first met only a little time ago and it was like encountering a mixture of G.B.S. and Wittgenstein. But I've been an admirer for many years. Tony Harrison introduced me to his work when he was translating *The Misanthrope* for me during the National's Waterloo Road days. I've always maintained that all my education has come via the theatre."



Zoë Dominic

Dexter: "I've always maintained that all my education has come via the theatre"

Dexter reckons there could be another production at the Mermaid before the end of 1982, followed by two or maybe three next year. In between whiles there are revivals at the Met of *Don Carlo* (Domingo sings the title role, which he has not done for a little while), *Parade*, *Vespri siciliani* and *Entführung*. The partnership with David Hockney, which moved into round two just before Christmas with the Stravinsky triple bill, is likely to be resumed in the mid-Eighties. Hockney has announced that he is taking two years off from the theatre to paint and, possibly, move into sculpture. If Dexter is happy at his Puddle Dock anchorage then he will be prepared to wait.

Television

Bravery and confusion among the Afghan guerrillas

Nick Downie is a soldier-cameraman who not only films on the spot with a brilliant and dogged fearlessness but knows precisely what, within each given war, a picture means. He returned from a recent spell with guerrilla fighting in Afghanistan with an historic report (**TV Eye, Thames**) rich in ironies and the firmly expressed view that the Afghans, sentimentally hymned in the West as "ideal" guerrilla material, are nothing of the kind.

They lack leaders of even moderate ability and the diversity of contending commands — more than 40 — far from being a strength, as often supposed, is a disaster. They march down the middle of the road in full view of enemy outposts (taking Downie with them) and they patrol the suburbs of Kandahar in bands of four that scatter up the alleys of the bazaar with hands over their ears when government forces send up (doubtless ill-aimed) shells in a barrage of demented drumming. Yet they are certainly brave, the Russians do nothing, and the war goes on.

Guerrillas may control 80 per cent of the country, but since the remaining 20 includes all the main cities, airports and the road back home to the north, the Russians have no need of more. Downie defined their presence as "a cheap holding operation" pending developments in the Gulf, though whether they have been very clever or very stupid indeed neither they nor we nor Mr Downie with the guerrillas can yet dare to say.

Meanwhile, several centuries later and back on these islands, men worry about the decline in community spirit and of their attractiveness to women due to the clogging of follicles. Dennis Marks directed a film, improbably for the Bristol Arts Unit, about a hundred years of change in Govan on the Clyde. **Nothing Without Work (BBC2)** was touching and informative for ignorant Sassies, but rather vague with its oral evidence since rich Glaswegian voices were rarely allowed faces to match, and depressingly predictable in historical detail to anyone familiar with the physical and spiritual emasculation of the great Victorian cities of England.

Indeed the most joyful sight of the evening was that of the egg-bald and altogether magnificent Duncan Goodhew peeling off a wet wig to reveal his contented true self in "The Great Cover-Up", John Percival's splendid film about male vanity and baldness (**Forty Minutes, BBC2**). Only the thinning Percival himself approached Goodhew's Olympian self-adjustment; for the rest of the chaps it was a history of humiliation, anxious and evasive combing, oxydized hairpieces, flap grafts, hairweaving and scalp reduction. I do not know which was more upsetting: the unmade road of Frankenstein stitches across the brow or the welling of tiny, scarlet craters round the back, whilst the toes curled in distress.

Michael Ratcliffe

Opera

Charming Cavalli

Egisto

Theatre Royal, Glasgow

Scottish Opera audiences have not until now seen an opera by Monteverdi's chief acolyte, Pier Francesco Cavalli, whose *Ormindo* and *Calisto* have so entertained audiences at Glyndebourne and elsewhere. Three years ago the Glasgow-based company decided to take Cavalli's *Egisto* into repertory, using the edition by Raymond Leppard, and the production by John Cox with settings by Allen Charles Klein, that had been given at Santa Fé in 1974.

It has taken those three variously fraught years to assemble and prepare the necessary forces. On Wednesday *Egisto* had its British première, one that showed Scottish Opera back in smart shape. The production will be toured quite widely (London in March), including a visit to Venice where *Egisto* was first performed in 1643. Tomorrow's performance will be broadcast on Radio 3, and a television film is on the way.

Egisto was the sixth of Cavalli's 32 known operas, a representative sample of his art. The plot is quite simple, almost frivolous. Two pairs of lovers have been separated and re-paired neatly with their opposite numbers. The gods, notably Apollo and Venus, with the aid of Cupid, contrive to restore their original pairing.

According to the fashion of the period, love scenes alternate with comedy and solemnity, and extra characters diversify the action: Beauty and Sensuality, Night and Dawn, Phaedra and other heroines who died for love, the Seasons, Hipparchus, ruler of the island of Zacynthos where the action takes place, and his elderly nanny (a travesty part, here excellently sung, and portrayed with sublime comic tact, by Francis Egerton).

The simple story moves slowly, but Cavalli's music, as usual, is spirited, melodious, charming; the solemn scenes of divine intervention in the affairs of mankind are chiefly likely to hang fire, though Cox and Klein offer compensating colour and movement. Klein's permanent set is itself a delight to observe, a Zodiac disc in blue and white, with flowers and twinkling lights, and with planets overhead, gods descending from the flies, geysers of steam, plentiful spectacles.

Leppard's orchestral realization, less extravagant than his first ventures into early opera, uses the euphony of a string orchestra sparingly, for such grand moments as Climene's lament (on a ground close to that of "When I am laid in earth" from Purcell's *Dido*) and Aegistheus's mad scene.

Monteverdi's continuo department can be quite plain; Cavalli's profits from some variety, particularly for audiences not yet hooked on the musical style. Roderick Brydon conducted a spirited, unexaggerated performance by a Scottish Opera Orchestra suitably augmented with flue organ, archlute, chitarrone and the like, a noble and alluring, often brilliant sound, very solemn indeed for Night's prologue.

During this extended first run, casts will inevitably change. Neil Rosenshein brought a trim, likable tenor to the title-role, Delia Wallis a strong musical commitment and a rich voice to the anguished Climene. Lidius, the other amorous man, is a counter-tenor, assigned to James Bowman, but he was ill, and Andrew Dalton from Australia learnt the part in a week, sang it attractively, in musicianly style, and only disconcerted me by looking so like (if you can envisage it) Kenny Everett in a flimsy *chiton*.

Della Jones, the ENO's current star in brilliant Rossini mezzo parts, sang Cloris with winsome lightness, superb precision and a wealth of feeling — she looks enchanting, too. Likewise the Cupid, Patricia O'Neill, a saucy, captivating mischief, deliciously feminine but by no means inappropriate.

The producer of such an opera must be tempted to caricature the old conventions. Cox errs, perhaps, in presenting Beauty and Sensuality as ugly old whores, intent only on their scantily clad paramours; and it is hard to undestand why the Dido quartet had to be increased to ten fated women.

His production, all the same, is to be admired for its general restraint, and concentration on the action furnished by Cavalli and his poet, Faustino, in a context of feeling, spectacle and charm. It will surely delight audiences, south of the border and overseas. Now who will revive Cavalli's *Giasone* (Jason and the Golden Fleece), and *Ercole amante*, supposedly the crown of his operatic achievement?

William Mann

Aida

Coliseum

Some of the lingering frost outside seemingly found its way inside and into the voices at the English National Opera's revival of Aida on Wednesday. It was not a performance to be remembered for the quality of its singing and Sir Charles Mackerras, who conducted, sought a balance between some indulgence over vocal shortcomings and a compensating spirit from the orchestra. In the result he dispensed a fair amount of feeling through the music but little tension.

Possibly the lack of dramatic character was to some extent the fault of the production, which has been revived this time by David Collins in the heavyweight black and gold designs by Stefanos Lazaridis, imposing on our credibility one of the most structurally improbable sets ever put on the stage.

Having used up three of the four acts without deciding between formality and fantasy, it ends up by becoming merely ridiculous in its presentation of the entombment.

Where it does succeed is in partly solving some of the perennial problems of the Triumph scene by avoiding the usual breathless processions, for instance, and incorporating the dancers into a ritual instead of a diversion. The chorus sounded better than most of the principals on this occasion though it was John Rawnsley's splendidly passionate Amanasro who demonstrated that it is possible to get the sense of the words across in English which the others variously neglected to do.

The Afro-wigged Aida was Elizabeth Vaughan, who sang agreeably but with little dramatic purpose, especially in her two crucial scenes of confrontation.

Noël Goodwin

Theatre

Playing the Game

King's Head

The line "What's it to you?" has always struck me as an infallible sign of mediocre stagecraft, and no doubt my view of Jeffrey Thomas's play is coloured by the fact that he uses it twice.

Playing the Game is another fearless exposure of boardroom sport, dwelling on petty graft and internal politics, and leading inexorably to the moment where some big shot sidles up to the star player aside with the proposition: "The game's turning into big business . . . there might be a little something for you."

Mr Thomas varies this formula by giving his piece the relatively uncommercialized setting of a Welsh rugby club, and by running his first theme in tandem with the theme of sport as a means of holding women at bay. The lights go up on the sight of the new captain, Keith, in bed with the sex-starved wife of the club chairman. But no sooner does she set foot on the hallowed male territory of the committee room than Keith rapidly brings the affair to a halt.

At such moments, Mr Thomas pays the price of aiming at two targets instead of one. Keith may turn against Nancy because she has broken a sexual taboo, or because she may spoil his chances as a player. There is no way of telling; and so his character remains undefined — evasive, team-spirited, mean and kindly by turns; all you can say of him is that he wants to get on.

The same goes for all the others. Mr Thomas has taken to heart the rule that a dramatic character is a man who wants something. Les, the chairman, wants to become a tour manager; Kevin, the thrusting young treasurer, wants Les's job; Nancy wants an active bed partner; Evie, the old club secretary, wants to preserve the status quo, particularly the rule excluding women from the pre-match parties.

The stress of these competing egoisms works havoc with the story-line, yielding committee meetings littered with digressions and trailing plot-pointers, manufactured crises where (twice) characters conveniently burst on just in time to see a woman being knocked down, and shrill interventions by the author such as a scene where an angry stripper (Arbel Jones) does herself out of a night's work by telling a few home truths about all-male get togethers.

Gruffudd Jones's production heavily underlines the play's distaste for the rugby fraternity, old and new, offering at best one nicely withdrawn performance by Dorien Thomas and an unavoidably florid chairman by Terence Davies.

Irving Wardle

Who's a Hero?

Old Half Moon

Draw a diagram of *Who's a Hero?* and there is no need for the drama. Drama bubbles up in Marcus Brent's play, in fact slashes out with knives and violence, but even before his last explanatory scene there is no mistaking the scheme of his design. He sketches two parallel English societies, one viciously working class and one squarely middle class, and then he makes a football hooligan into a hero by having him wade into a fight to save a friend, getting knifed for his pains. The middle class provides a certified hero by offering a feisty old man who constantly harks back to his Victoria Cross, which he earned by saving a friend in wartime, similarly getting wounded for his troubles.

There is a purpose to these parallels, and it is the obvious woolly purpose of demonstrating that all violence is equal, whether the patriotism that prompts it is for England or Chelsea FC. The bone of contention, as it were, that brings the worlds together is the daughter of the war hero, a cheerful housekeeping slave who has an affair with the hooligan and sets out to reform him, much to the father's annoyance.

Diversions are offered by liberal applications of Freudian feelings in the father's affection, by a plot to beat up the gradually reforming hooligan and through working-class conversations in the requisite street vernacular. The contrasting bourgeois speeches are strange approximations of literacy, with the girl speaking of her hooligan as a man who "turned his back on a whole idiom".

Yet the young company engage the audience through their obvious dedication and power: they fairly bristle with energy and aggression, with Joseph Peters and Colin Gallacher offering particularly vital performances. It is hardly their fault if the wasteful lives they represent seem much more important than the flighty liberal philosophy of the girl, despite the sympathetic performance by Harriet St Johnstone. Mr Brent supplied her with slogans enough to get through the play, but the worthiness of her point of view is too clumsy a statement of the play's intention.

Ned Chaillet

Cinema

Crackling relish for the American bizarre

Cutter's Way (X)

Cinecenta; Gate, Notting Hill; Screen on the Green

Rich and Famous (X)

Plaza 1

Detour

Electric Cinema Club

First Monday in October (AA)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Shock Treatment (A)

Classics, Chelsea and Haymarket



Violence threatens at the polo club: John Heard and Jeff Bridges in "Cutter's Way"

The American thriller Cutter's Way is a film to rejoice in. For one thing, it *is* a good film, with a rich and quirky cinematic texture, beautifully modulated performances and a sharply worded script. For another, it is a good film by Ivan Passer, the Czech-born director and past associate of Milos Forman who fled his homeland in 1968 just before the Russian invasion. Forman managed to maintain his individuality in America with *Taking Off* and *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, but Passer has had a difficult time, producing films uncertain in style and achievement; his last, the lamentable *Silver Bears*, had no style at all. But he clearly responded to the material of *Cutter's Way* (a novel, *Cutter and Bone*, by Newton Thornbury); the film crackles with a foreigner's relish for the bizarre aspects of American life.

Cutter is a crippled Vietnam veteran who stalks the bars of Santa Barbara (on the Californian coast) with eyepatch, stick, boisterous rage and oddball humour ("Calcutta — Black Hole speaking", he croaks when answering the phone). Bone, far more placid, is his best friend and an accidental witness to the dumping of a murdered girl's body in an alley trashcan. Once Bone recognizes the dumper as local tycoon J. J. Cord, Cutter embarks on a blackmail scheme. Bone recoils, Cutter forges ahead; people, as they say, get killed.

Baldly expressed, the story seems a routine case of murder and revenge. But Passer and his collaborators give such a detailed texture to events that the plot-line becomes inseparable from matters of characterization and atmosphere. From the early scenes of preparations for the Santa Barbera Fiesta, when white horses are ridden through rainswept streets shuddering with thunder and lightning, Passer depicts a community where the exotic is tinged with threatening violence. Cutter's own disruptive energy is deliberately unleashed in formal, establishment settings: the polo club, the climactic party at Cord's mansion.

Cutter's Way also presents us with living, tangled relationships — specifically between Cutter, Bone and Cutter's wife Mo, condemned to wait and drink while her husband roisters and fulminates. The performances of John Heard, Jeff Bridges and Lisa Eichhorn deserve all the superlatives, though they never give star turns. Their strength lies rather in their ensemble playing, in the gestures and reactions that accompany the dialogue (splendidly written by Jeffrey Alan Fiskin). By the end of the film the tangles in these relationships remain, which may displease those who like their thrillers neatly packaged with clear solutions. But Passer's way seems much more satisfying, and the film reverberates in the mind long after the end credits.

The director of Rich and Famous had none of Passer's trouble in establishing a reputation. When Passer was born, in 1933, George Cukor was already at the megaphone directing MGM's leading lights in *Dinner at Eight* and *Little Women*. The mere survival of such a glittering veteran into the film industry of the Eighties is cause for celebration, though it must be said that *Rich and Famous* merits little applause on its own. This is an updated version of *Old Acquaintance*, John Van Druten's 1940 play about two schoolgirl chums growing up, sharing the same trade (writing) and almost sharing the same husband. Warner Brothers filmed it with typical flourish in 1943. Bette Davis played the sensitive writer of sensitive novels — a part now taken, with surprising success, by Jacqueline Bisset. Miriam Hopkins chewed the scenery as the flighty concoctor of best-sellers; Candice Bergen by comparison is far more restrained. But no amount of careful acting by the female stars can rescue *Rich and Famous*.

For this is a film in limbo, trapped between Van Druten's implacably quaint material and its new contemporary coating. Gerald Ayres's script is flecked with four-letter words, while a character cast as a naval officer in 1943 is hilariously transformed into a *Rolling Stone* reporter. Cukor also makes a regrettable effort to earn the film's X certificate. On the other hand *Rich and Famous* succumbs to a fair number of clichés from Hollywood's golden age. There is shallow cultural chit-chat about Proust, Yeats and company; there are moments of soggy romance, with log fires crackling, wineglasses clinking and Georges Delerue's music sweetly throbbing on the soundtrack. But behind all these postures, new and old, there is very little emotional substance, though the last scene of all carries an undeniable charge. "We've accomplished a lot in a hell of a lifetime," says Jacqueline Bisset as these two old friends ponder by the fireplace, New Year drinks in hand. So indeed has George Cukor; but let us remember his real accomplishments, rather than *Rich and Famous*.

The accomplishments of Edgar G. Ulmer, whose 1946 film Detour is revived for a week at the Electric Cinema Club from Sunday, could not be more different. Ulmer, one of Hollywood's many emigrés from Germany, worked at the bottom end of the market. Cukor had the giants of MGM to pick from; on a good day Ulmer got Zachary Scott. Cukor could summon Hollywood's most literate scriptwriters; Ulmer's scripts were impossibly uncouth and banal, from the titles onwards — *Girls in Chains*, *Isle of Forgotten Sins*, *Daughter of Doctor Jekyll*. Rumour has it that *Detour*, made for the Producers Releasing Corporation, took four days to film, and there is little reason why it should have taken any more: the sets are few and a great deal of its 69 minutes is taken up by a car in front of a back-projection screen. But the poverty of his resources stimulated, not stunted, Ulmer's imagination, and *Detour* is a cockeyed little masterpiece, fully worthy of its underground reputation.

A revival of **First Monday in October** in 30 years' time seems much less feasible. One trusts the performances by Walter Matthau and Jill Clayburgh would still look good, but the material of this serious comedy about Washington's Supreme Court is already sprouting whiskers. Ronald Neame, moreover, is unlikely ever to become a cult director, for he services rather than interprets his scripts. The present script derives from the play by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee, playwrights who had their greatest success in the Fifties with *Inherit the Wind*, another piece about the workings of American justice. Here they provide their own adaptation for the screen, and the script's ponderous theatrical style consistently drags the film down. Jill Clayburgh plays the first woman to join the male stronghold on the Supreme Court Bench; Matthau, cast as Washington's crustiest liberal, opposes her conservative views, but the two join forces on a case against a multi-national corporation.

Finally, **Shock Treatment**: a rambunctious musical satire concocted with more glee than wisdom by Jim Sharman and Richard O'Brien, devisers of *The Rocky Horror Show* and its movie surrogate *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. Both these entertainments achieved cult status from their camp perspective on horror films, their anarchy and the rococo charms of Tim Curry. *Shock Treatment* has no comparable attractions.

Geoff Brown

David Robinson has 'flu

David Watt

Moscow and Poland: don't let Yalta cloud the issue

Did Churchill and Roosevelt really "sell" the Poles to Stalin at the Yalta conference in February 1945? This skeleton has just tumbled out of the cupboard again, *disturbed by the* deepening debate over the present Polish crisis. Those who ask the question (mostly in the American press) tend to hope, and therefore assume, that the answer is "Yes".

In an atmosphere of crusading indignation it is edifying and obscurely com*forting to* contemplate an earlier "great betrayal" whose mute reproach justifies strong action and absolves us from responsibility for the present parlous state of affairs. The last time there was a vogue for Yalta conspiracy theories was in the first half of the 1950's at the height of the cold war, the era of John Foster Dulles and Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Historically speaking, the charge does not stand up for the reason given by Sir Ian Gilmour on television the other day to Mr Denis Healey (who should know better) — that there was nothing Churchill or Roosevelt could have done to rescue Poland from the Russian grip.

No doubt it was naive, possibly even disingenuous, of the two western leaders to try to bind Stalin to the vague terms of the so-called Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe which said that the three great powers would concert their policies in order to assure the liberated people's Europe "representative and democratic governments, reponsive to the will of the people". It was also a mistake to accede so easily *to, and even encourage* Soviet territorial ambitions by picking up pre-war Poland and moving it 200 miles westwards into Germany.

But Mr George Kennan, a former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union and a noted commentator, was surely right to say that "the peoples in question had for the most part fallen into communist hands by February 1945 or would have done so anyway in the course of the military operations of the war . . . and once in control Moscow would not have dreamed of letting them go just because of a lack of Allied approval". If the western powers had managed to open a successful second front much earlier than June 1944 or had concluded an earlier peace treaty with Hitler on terms other than unconditional surrender, they might have ensured that the Allied and Soviet armies met further east than they actually did and so have forestalled subsequent events. But it requires enormous doses of historical hindsight to blame them seriously for these "errors".

If we can thus rescue the Yalta question from the moral chains that have been placed on it, we can look at the present Polish problem in a more realistic light. It ceases to be a matter of guilt and atonement and becomes, as it should, a matter of deciding what we can do to alleviate an unjust and detestable situation which, like so many of the world's injustices, lies at present outside the scope of our physical power and within someone else's.

Are we prepared to extend our own scope and reduce that of the Soviet Union by force? Since 1948 the western Allies have tried to contain (the expansion of Soviet power, but we have not, despite a brief period of rhetoric in the 1950s, made any direct attempt to "roll back the frontiers of communism." When we refused to intervene militarily to prevent the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, we showed that in practice we recognized the reality of a Soviet sphere of influence in eastern Europe.

This was confirmed when we allowed the Russian troops to march into Prague and reconfirmed when we indicated the limits of our response to a possible Soviet intervention in Poland this winter. The 1975 Helsinki agreement was another attempt to bind the Russians and their east European clients to liberalizing procedures, but it did not and could not alter the underlying physical domination of eastern Europe by the USSR.

Of course, one has only to whisper "sphere of influence" to be instantly deounced, particularly in the US, on grounds of cynicism and immorality. The natural idealism of the American people combines with the emotional preoccupations of powerful blocks of ethnic voters and produces a rock-like opposition to anything sounding remotely *like* acceptance of the status quo.

But there is confusion here about the word "acceptance." When Thomas Carlyle was told that Margaret Fuller "accepted the universe" he replied, "Gad, she'd better!" The same might be said of Soviet ascendancy in eastern Europe. We do not accept it in the sense of approving or endorsing it or even regarding it as in any way legitimate, but we are obliged to accept it as fact,

The same is true of the American exercise of power in central and south America, which is equally a fact, whether or not we approve of it.

What flows from this? Not that we should not try to modify or undermine the Soviet sphere of influence or even, perhaps, that some radical changes, unwelcome to Washington, within the American sphere of influence should not be encouraged.

The point is simply one of prudence. Where a sphere of influence is firmly established, the great power concerned will usually defend it more resolutely and agressively; than any other interest except the security of its own territory. The power that challenges it is therefore taking greater risks with the stability of the international system than if a confrontation takes place on relatively neutral or unclaimed ground.



Polish troops, wearing gas masks, on duty in Gdansk: can the West really be blamed for events leading to Poland's present troubles?

The American sphere of influence, for instance, was modified by the Cuban revolution in 1960 and the failure of the Bay of Pigs operation to overthrow Castro; the Russians then overplayed their hand in the Cuban missile crisis and failed to make further progress. The walls were undermined *briefly again* by the Allende interlude in Chile but the Americans clamped down with the help of a military surrogate and the sphere was restored until the latest sapping operation in central America and the Caribbean threatened it once more.

With the exception of the *missile crisis,* which evidently taught them an important lesson, the Russians have proceeded with a caution very different from their actions in, say, Africa, and with good reason. A direct assault on the American hemisphere would undoubtedly have provoked a violent reaction from an American president and jeopardized the entire superpower relationship.

The Soviet suzerainty over eastern Europe is far tighter and more onerous than the American in Latin America and is therefore morally much more objectionable. But in terms of the behaviour of the main actors the principles are the same. The west has attempted to nibble away at the integrity of the Soviet system over the years by economic encouragement, by propaganda and by political detente. And contrary to the fashionable Washington view, it has had some limited successes. The Hungarian would not have got so far and the Polish experiment would not even have have begun without detente. We have also helped to deny the Russians the satisfaction of reintegrating Yugoslavia into their block.

But the United States has not hitherto risked a major confrontation with the Russians in order to push back the frontiers. This is partly because America has taken a cautious view of the dangers involved and partly because, as Mr Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Dr Kissinger's aide, *said in* 1976, if we wish to encourage a looser organic relationship between the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, "any excess of zeal on our part is bound to produce results that reverse the desired process for a period of time, even though the process would remain inevitable within the next 100 years".

This does not mean that the West should immediately abandon the progress made by the Poles, although it *might* be argued that Solidarity is reaping the consequences of "excessive zeal". On the contrary, we should continue to do our damnedest to protect these gains and be prepared to pay a price for them. Nevertheless, *if we are to pursue justice* in the Soviet sphere of influence we must expect the operation to be very much harder and riskier than *usual.*

That is not a reason for running away, but it is emphatically an argument for the cool calculation of costs as well as benefits. The conjuration of the spectre of Yalta is no aid to such a process.

Everything that Roy should know about his new patch

by Ivor Crewe

On paper, Glasgow, Hillhead, looks the SDP-Liberal Alliance's best prospect of the four by-elections it has contested. In the Alliance's terms it offers the ideal combination of "high base" and "low peak".

Unlike Warrington and Crosby it presents no impossible heights to scale; in 1979 the Conservative majority was only 6.7 per cent; and compared with the almost as marginal Croydon North West, there is a stronger Liberal base on which to build — 14.4 per cent against Croydon's 10.5 per cent — despite the competition from the Scottish Naionalist Party for the anti-two party vote. Applying the swings suggested by last month's national polls gives Mr Jenkins a comfortable victory with about 45 per cent of the vote.

Yet the psephological signs do not all point one way. For the Alliance there are four imponderables, each of which may lose it votes. The first is the constituency's social *structure.*

It is socially mixed but, in contrast to Croydon North-West, far from being socially middling. Of Britain's 623 constituencies it ranks 19th in the size of its professional middle class, but it also ranks 15th for overcrowded housing (households with three rooms or fewer). It is in fact a mix of three quite distinct elements: a poor, underemployed, badly housed working class; a prosperous, well educated and predominantly middle-aged to elderly middle class; and young, single people, mainly *students.* The danger to the Alliace is that the first two groups will remain loyal to the Labour and Conservative parties, and that the more promising third group will be too mobile and unconcerned to turn out in sufficient numbers.

One social feature, however, makes Hillhead a particularly good proposition for the SDP. It contains the best educated electorate in the whole of Britain. No other constituency has as high a proportion of electors with two A levels to their name — not only the staff and *students of Glasgow University,* but a middle class that works in the professions and services rather than, as in the case of Crosby, commerce and manufacturing. Data on SDP membership strongly suggests that it is to this more than any other social stratum that the Alliamce appeals.

The second unknown factor is the "Scottish dimension". In Scotland, it is argued, Labour's support is holding up whereas the Alliance's advance has been modest. Swings based on the most recent *Scottish* poll put Labour and the Alliance neck and neck — just as the first local Hillhead polls have been showing.

It is also rare to field outside candidates in Scotland, especially at a by-election — and risky, as Labour *discovered* in Dundee East in 1973 after putting up an engineer from Sheffield. Mr Jenkins is bound to be accused of using Hillhead to further his interests rather than the constituents', an exposed position to be in when the three other main candidates will probably all have local connexions.

These arguments almost certainly exaggerate the importance of the Scottish dimension. Hillhead is possibly the least Scottish of the Glasgow constituencies in sentiment or origins, many of its middle class having English roots or a British outlook. It is poor territory for the SNP, which lost its *deposit* in two of the last three elections, consistently polling below its average for both Scotland (7 to 10 per cent) and Glasgow.

Nor should the Alliance's support in Scotland be underplayed. After taking account of the extra party in Scotland, support for the Alliance has been no more than three or four percentage points higher in England than north of the border. The Scottish issue may well turn out to be as marginal as private education was in Crosby or as Mr Jenkins's rounded vowels were in Warrington.

A third potential threat to Mr Jenkins is that social change in the constituency is gradually making it better for the Labour Party. The large, Victorian, family houses are being converted into flats and bed-sitters. Between February 1974 and 1979 the Conservative to Labour swing was 6.5 per cent, compared with 1.6 per cent in Scotland as a whole; Labour's vote rose 10 percentage points. But factors peculiar to Hillhead were probably not responsible since the swing was similar to that throughout Glasgow (6 per cent).



Roy Jenkins: there are risks at Hillhead

The fourth and potentially most serious uncertainty for the Alliance is the electoral impact of the quarrel over the share-out of parliamentary seats. If the arguments rumble on spasmodically the damage will probably be small. But the possibility of their erupting into a major breach between now and polling day cannot be ruled out.

On balance, Mr Jenkins was *almost certainly* right to plump for Hillhead. The chance of a more promising by-election turning up within the next nine months where the Liberals will stand down is very slim. But there are risks for Mr Jenkins. In politics there always are.

Ivor Crewe

The author is Director of the SSRC Survey Archive and co-Director of the British Election Study, both at the University of Essex.

Why Lord Rothschild should not swing the axe

Leaks suggest that Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph would like to dismantle the Social Science Research Council; he has appointed Lord Rothschild to look into its use of Government money. Robert Jones disentangles myth and fact.

The axe has been handed to a gentleman of cast-iron integrity, but also to someone whose starting position is unlikely to be favourable to the Social Science Research Council. Lord Rothschild has been a strong advocate of government departments placing research contracts directly with the universities rather than acting through intermediaries like the SSRC.

The approach favoured by Lord Rothschild is "the customer says what he wants; the contractor does it (if he can); and the customer pays." This is at the opposite end of the spectrum to a traditional view of university research, where the individual academic pursues research which he considers important in his discipline, subject only to the judgment of his academic peers.

Bodies like the SSRC seek to perform a delicate balancing act between nurturing academic inquiry for its own sake and pushing it in the direction of research that is relevant to major problems facing the country.

Its position is complicated by the fact that the present chairman, Mr Michael Posner, is in the middle of a vigorous attempt to reform the council's structure and change the balance of its work. This has not been achieved without a good deal of ruffling of academic feathers.

Fortunately it is relatively easy to penetrate the academic crossfire and look at the facts of what the SSRC has been doing with our money. The 1981 report lists the details of more than 800 research grants.

It is possible to have a good deal of fun at the expense of the SSRC by picking out grants which may appear to be a frivolous use of public money at a time of economic crisis.

For instance: "The transcription and analysis of the sixteenth century internal accounts of Merton College, Oxford — £4,900" and "Investigation into the history of the pastoral Masai of Kenya — £4,808". There is even one into the organization of the Conservative Party — £22,878.

But look further at grants of over £50,000: a total of 62 awards amounting to £6.1m. I have categorized them "relevant" to a country facing a severe economic crisis and having serious social problems relating to unemployment and ethnic minorities, "esoteric" and "doubtful".

I found only five that could be labelled esoteric, including: "Diversified household enterprise and labour process in the Andes" (£81,494) and "A machine-readable index of, eighteenth century fire insurance registers — £52,173". I *found only five* that could be called doubtful, including, for instance, a study of conventional and other religions in Leeds — £90,979.

All the remainder, worth no less than £5.4m, came under relevant. The overwhelming proportion of the big money goes into economic policy, economic modelling, business studies, unemployment, work studies, children's learning problems, office and shop location and transport policy studies. Typical titles are "Industrial change in North-Western England", "Responses to Steel Redundancies" and "Children's maths strategies and errors."

In addition the SSRC spends £1m a year supporting five university research units in population studies, socio legal studies, industrial relations, ethnic relations and the social psychology of work. It also allocates the £9m of government money provided for post-graduate grants in social science, a job the Department of Education and Science would have to take on if the SSRC were abolished.

The big money analysis also gives the lie to the notion that the council is predominantly funding sociologists — and left-wing sociologists at that. Much of the money goes to economists, geographers and psychologists, and the citadels of monetarism — the London Business School and the City University — are at least as well represented as schools with a left-wing reputation. And the latest allocation of studentship breaks down as to management and industrial relations — 179, economics — 122, sociology and social administration — 90.

A more serious problem is the unbridgeable gulf between the sceptics who doubt the value of any social science research, alleging that its results are common sense covered by jargon, and the social scientists who tend to believe that the major problems of the world are those of human behaviour and organization which social science attempts to study.

The sceptics are unlikely to be convinced but the figures show that the dice are already heavily loaded against the social sciences. The SSRC budget of £20m a year compares with the £342m that goes to the physical sciences via the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council.

It seems not unlikely that Lord Rothschild will acquit the SSRC of the wilder charges against it. There remains the possibility that he will still recommend its abolition and a switch to direct contracts. The argument for that approach is that it gives the customer — the government department — more control over the use of the money. The main arguments against are twofold. The timescale of government departments is too short, because it is *dominated by the possibility* of political masters changing at least every five years. Most research must be planned on a longer timescale.

The second is the problem of the "disappearing customer" which has been identified in contracts placed both by private companies and government departments. A person identifies a real problem, then moves off to another job in the company. Someone else moves in to his job who is not committed to solving this problem, but more interested in others. The role of the research council is to keep the academics plugging away at such difficult problems, which may take years to solve, and which are unlikely, therefore, to help the promotion prospects of employees of the customer.

This case can, and no doubt will be, argued vigorously both ways, in front of Lord Rothschild. But the argument looks a little academic when put in the context of the threat facing university research in general *from the government* cuts.

Most university research is funded through the University Grants Committee. It is understood that academics spend a proportion of their time on research, so that perhaps a quarter of the UGC's annual grant to the universities of over £800m can be regarded as funding for research time. This research time is presently being severely squeezed, because the effect of the cuts is to push up staff-student ratios and reduce available time for research.

It will not be clear *for* some time just how serious the effect on research will be. But it does certainly seem an odd time for the Government to be considering abolishing one of the few bodies it can use to ensure that research relevant to national problems is being undertaken.

Robert Jones

The author is Director of Journalistic Studies at the City University, London.

Pop goes the old Eton tuckshop

Sad news for old Etonians. The school's historic tuckshop is no more. A *small stream* has been eating away at the foundations of the three torey listed building and it is now in danger of falling down. — the outside walls, for instance, are leaning out by 9in. A new tuckshop speciality: "brown cow" — coca cola with ice cream on top has been established in one of the school's former boarding houses but it won't be the same.

The old building will not be demolished, however, but pulled down brick by brick and faithfully rebuilt. A spokesman for the architects says: "We'll measure and mark everything as we take it down so we can rebuild it exactly. We want to salvage as many bricks, tiles and windows as possible."

The house, known as Rowlands, is the most prominent building in Eton High Street and the operation is, apparently, costing a fortune. It will be rebuilt, however, not as a tuckshop but as a luxurious four-bedroom master's house, complete with study.

The architects, Stribling and Partners, say : "It is certainly not a commercial proposition to rebuild this house. The house's market value would be about £80,000 but there's no way in which you could do the job for that." No wonder the school's fees run to £3,600 a year.

THE TIMES DIARY



Peter Brook, whose current staging of Carmen *in Paris is a huge success, must be relieved that he is not associated with the French production of the same opera that has just opened in Peking. The first night was on January 1, and four days later it was threatened with closure on the grounds of its "shocking immorality;" but it was then reprieved until the seventh, when its French director left. The cultural world of Peking is now holding its collective breath to see whether it will tour the provinces.*

The production, conceived by a French team, was initially proposed by the Chinese, to be performed in Chinese by Chinese singers and musicians. From the first, the cultural shock has been immense. When in rehearsal the producer asked Carmen to sit on Don Jose's knee all the singers clapped their hands to their mouth in horror. Yet a measure of how hard some Chinese have been fighting for Carmen emerges in the programme notes. The audience is reminded that Bizet's opera caused a scandal when it was first performed in 1875. That was because the audience "was bourgeois". "Carmen is a progressive work," the notes insist. She is the heroine of the feminist struggle against a bourgeois and patriarchal society. Insofar as her story does not run counter to socialist morality, "it merits further reflection".

Winning remarks

It was extremely difficult to decide which of this column's many correspondents on practical uses of the social sciences should win the bottle of champagne. Unlike other competitions in the Diary this one has involved a serious topic (though I suppose some would also call hangovers serious). Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, tells me that Basil Bernstein's research, as mentioned in the choice of Ted Wragg, professor of education at Exeter Uiversity, and some of the economic points made by David Hendry, professor of economics at Nuffield College, deserve special mention. I am happy to point that out but in the end I have chosen, as the winner, Jennifer Platt, of Brighton. Her choice seems to me to contain the best mix of "hard" social sciences (economics, management science) and the "soft" variety (psychology, social psychiatry). And her choices are, of course, eminently practical, as the following shows:

● "Michael Young and Peter Willmott's finding that a form of the extended family was still alive and well in Bethnal Green in the 1950s, with much mutual aid between nominally separate households. They related this to housing policy and it has had considerable influence on the whole approach to the planning of re-housing.

● "Joan Woodward and her team's discovery that there is not just one most appropriate management structure for industrial firms, but that the most successful companies have a management structure that is adapted to their technology. This has radically changed thinking about management.

● "George Brown and Tirril Harris's finding, in a model of meticulously careful research, of the social causes *of depression* among women. They show that there are vulnerability factors, that where these are present provoking factors initiate the depression; and then there are symptom formation factors which affect the form that the depression takes. They demonstrate that these factors combine to produce particularly high rates of depression among working class women with children at home."

Since the Social Science Research Council turned down my request for a grant, to discover the most palatable *marque* of champagne, Ms Platt will have to put up with Veuve Clicquot.

Duels and fools

An intriguing coincidence yesterday. Since I started this job I have been catching up with another diarist you may have heard of, one Sam Pepys. A couple of pages every night in bed is, I have found, the ideal companion to that last whisky.



On Wednesday, I read Pepys's comments on the duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury. You will remember that Buckingham "so far forgot himself as to indulge in an amour" with Lady Shrewsbury, wife of the Earl. Confronted by evidence he could not overlook, there was no alternative but to fight.

What made their duel so memorable was the fact that Lady Shrewsbury disguised herself as a page and attended the duel, on Barnes Common, where the Earl, the only innocent party in the affair, was so badly wounded that he died within a week. Pepys commented: "This will make the world think that the King hath good councillors about him, when the Duke of Buckingham, the greatest man about him, is a fellow of no more sobriety than to fight about a mistress".

Then, in yesterday morning's papers, came the court report of two Norfolk men who had put the clock back and fought a duel of honour, complete with seconds, over the wife of one of them. Duelling is clearly one of those odd backwaters of behaviour that refuses to die out. Since the Second World War there have been several cases of duelling in Europe. The last I have been able to find occurred in Ipswich in 1977, when a 14-year-old schoolboy suffered stomach wounds in a duel with a fellow pupil at St Joseph's College in the town. This too was over a mutual girlfriend.

There have been at least seven duels at Oxford and Cambridge since the war, employing sabres, rapiers, unbrellas and champagne corks. And of course the "fighting fraternities" in German universities also refuse to go away, making periodic re-appearances at Heidelberg and elsewhere.

Most notably of course, was the case of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Irish dramatist. At one time he was so in love with a lady in Bath that when he read a paragraph about her, impugning her character, he challenged the journalist concerned, wounded him in a fight, and compelled him to sign a retraction. This so incensed the journalist that he in his turn challenged Sheridan and another fight ensued in which the playwright's ear was injured. Sheridan then married the said woman, which seems to me to be taking things a bit far, although I trust that comment will provoke no one.

Art with heart

I found Sir Hugh Casson, the President of the Royal Academy, in fighting form yesterday when he launched a virulent attack against Britain's artless buildings. He was opening a campaign to persuade artists and architects to depart their respective ivory towers and colourless offices, and collaborate in building a civilized environment. Hear, hear. The campaign will culminate in an art and architecture conference at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London next month to improve modern building design.

The ingenuous Sir Hugh, 71, admitted he has his own problems (suffering from what he termed "symptoms of maturity", he failed to recognize seven of 12 photographs of national sculptures shown him by a journalist during an interview earlier in the day); but he regained control of his faculties to call for a rapprochement between the artists and architects who shape our built environment.

He said: "Everyone — artists, patrons and architects — has lost his *nerve* and the *habit* of collaboration. The time has come to persuade them to get together again." Artists, he said, remained locked within the confines of private creativity and architects confined themselves to designing artless buildings.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PUBLIC INEFFICIENCY

This week's admission by its chairman that British Telecom last year achieved absolutely no improvements in productivity and double the national rate of price inflation at least had the virtue of honesty. But confessions of delinquency are of little consolation to the victim public unless as a prelude to better behaviour. On past experience in the public sector there are few grounds to hope for internally generated improvements in efficiency. Managements find a cosy convenience in going along with lax work practices and have even, as in Gas, joined with the unions to resist efforts by Government to shake them up. As with local government, the public industries have increasingly been run for the benefit and convenience of those who work in them, with too little concern for either their customers or the taxpayers who finance their extravagance.

It is of course a crude simplification to think of the nationalized sector as a single animal. It contains manufacturing, mining and services; monopolies, quasi-monopolies and industries experiencing fierce international competition. Much of it is subject to 5 per cent targets of real return on capital which would prove beyond much of private industry. The capital intensive parts of it with heavy fixed costs suffer particularly badly during a recession. Degrees of inefficiency vary. But by international standards and most objective criteria none is satisfactorily efficient. The postal services, electricity and gas servicing and all public utility retailing have grown fat and lazy under monopolistic protection. Last year British Telecom allowed a 5 per cent increase in its real unit costs, as against a target reduction of 5 per cent, which is disgraceful.

This is not to say that the pursuit of harsh efficiency should be the sole and sensible objective for a nationalized industry. Social considerations need to be taken into account, especially in the transport sector. Indeed efficiency and humane service are not always in conflict: in the United States, Bell telephone provides extensive cheap public telephones, made possible by the low unit costs of the whole system. What is required, and what we do not have, are nationalized industries which are both cheap because they are efficiently and commercially run and are also humane in the sense that they accept social considerations which do not necessarily apply to private capitalist enterprise.

Here then is a substantial chunk of the British economy whose inefficiency is a drag on our national performance and a constant irritant to individual customers. For the Government, which was elected on a commitment to rectify this situation, the problem has become more acute because of this sector's inflationary impact. Managements have made high pay settlements and then been able to recoup the cost by high price increases passed on to their captive consumers. In 1981 employees in public corporations earned on average nine per cent more than employees in the private sector; in 1979 the gap was only four per cent. Price and wage inflation in the whole public sector last year were roughly double the rate in the private sector. Had it not been so, Mrs Thatcher would now have single figure inflation, with all that implies for interest rates, tax rates and the public borrowing requirement. Politically and economically her Government would already be a success in terms of its own priority of defeating inflation.

Rectifying that failure would be a fruitful objective for the second half of Mrs. Thatcher's administration. The public monopolies will of course prove resistant to measures designed to make their privileged lives less comfortable. But a determined government could succeed.

The first requirement of such a programme would be to hasten the process of increasing competition. This does not mean irrelevant gestures such as the disposal of North Sea oil assets but, for example, speeding decisions to open up the telecommunications markets and to grasp the nettle of gas retailing.

Equally important, but more difficult, is to develop central government control systems which prevent the public monopolies from simply passing on to the customer the costs of their overmanning and wage capitulations. External borrowing limits are already assisting in this but they are a very blunt instrument with undesirable consequences for major investments in growth areas which would attract private participation. What may be required is some technique of labour cost limits which prevents industries from inflating their current costs beyond a target ceiling, thus forcing them to finance higher pay by increased productivity. Greater efficiency would also generate internal resources for investment: each 2 per cent off the sector wage bill would produce an additional £250 million for investment annually, sufficient to finance many of the projects currently under serious discussion.

Other fruitful measures would be to streamline and strengthen the powers of the Nationalized Industry Consumer Councils; to insist on the nationalized industries providing more information and meaningful accounts; and to make more references of nationalized industries to the Monopolies Commission.

Taken together these measures should elicit a better performance from the nation alized sector. In return the Government should more openly acknowledge its crucial importance to Britain's whole social and economic infrastructure and should be prepared to invest in it more public money and allow it to borrow more freely on the private markets.

GREECE AS THE ODD MAN OUT

Mr Papandreou's government in Greece has lost little time in making its presence felt within the western groupings. This week it refused to associate itself with parts of the Nato communiqué on Poland; and that was only the latest in a series of similar moves. In December it held up for a few days agreement on a letter welcoming Spain's application to become a member of Nato. It later insisted on blocking altogether the publication of a communiqué at the end of a meeting of the alliance's defence ministers, the first time that had ever happened.

Within the European Community Greece has refused to agree to a condemnation of Libya for its intervention in Chad; and it held up agreement on the participation of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands in the peace-keeping force for Sinai. Earlier this month Mr Papandreou summarily sacked Mr Fotilas, the deputy Foreign Minister, for approving a communiqué on Poland by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten, leaving some doubt as to how far Greece was bound by the document.

There is a clear pattern of behaviour, suggesting that Mr Papandreou's Greece not only cannot be counted on to share positions adopted by its partners, but that it sees a positive advantage in being the odd one out. This is not altogether surprising. The Pasok party came to power with a neutralist ideology, and a commitment to pull Greece out of Nato's integrated military structure, as well as leave the European Community. In the run-up to last year's election Mr Papandreou went to some pains to qualify these commitments; and since he has been in power he has done nothing to suggest that he is on the point of leaving either Nato or the Community. He apparently believes that for the time being, at least, Greece is better off inside both organizations. But for ideological and for nationalistic reasons he wishes to assert a special identity for Greece within them both.

Ideologically, he has to show his more left-wing supporters that he is not the captive of Nato. This has the added bonus of appealing to the main, pro-Moscow Communist Party, whose votes he does not need in Parliament but which could cause difficulties through its strength in the unions. It will also do him no harm in his efforts to sell surplus oranges and lemons to the Soviet Union. So, though Greece joined the rest of Nato this week in condemning the imposition of martial law in Poland, it opted out of the sections criticizing the communist regimes in eastern Europe in general and outlining sanctions.

More broadly, the Papandreou tactics appeal to many Greeks who feel that Athens has been altogether too compliant in the past in its relations with the larger Nato countries.

It does, however, present problems for Greece's partners, both in Nato and the Community. In Nato, statements like this week's on Poland are normally based on consensus, and the same goes for foreign policy statements by the EEC foreign ministers. Dissent by one member is bound to weaken them somewhat, and could set a precedent. There is also the possibility that Greece might hold up the important process of Spanish entry to Nato if it chose to withhold its ratification as a negotiating tactic.

This will have to be met by a conbination of flexibility and firmness. In Nato it is clearly essential that full account should be taken of Greek sensibilities towards Turkey — though no more than of Turkey's own sensibilities. In the Community, it has to be recognized that under Mr Papandreou Greece has a markedly more pro-Arab position than any of the other members. Attempts must be made to accommodate it. But there will be occasions, like this week's discussion of Poland in Nato, when at the end of the day the others will have to go ahead withour Greece rather than allow themselves to be hamstrung.

THE DOUBLE ORDEAL OF RAPE

When a victim of a particularly brutal rape is so badly affected by her ordeal that she is unable to give evidence at the trial of her alleged attackers, and the case against them is therefore dropped, there is a conspicuous failure of justice. The decision of the Scottish prosecuting authorities to discontinue proceedings against three youths accused of rape (and attempted murder) appears to suggest that the more horrible the experience of a rape victim, the greater the chances of the rapists getting off. That is not, of course, what the prosecution are saying. They are the prisoners of the laws of evidence, just as their English counterparts would be in similar circumstances. Criticism can be made, however, of the decision to drop the prosecution altogether. The girl may not be in a fit mental state to give evidence now, but she might recover sufficiently to do so in future. The charges ought to have been allowed to lie on the file, with the possibility of their being revived at a later date.

Some critics go further. Why, they ask, if the victim cannot or will not give evidence herself, is it not possible for her evidence to be presented to the court in written form? In that way, perpetrators of horrific crimes will still be brought to book, even though they have put their victim out of circulation. But to introduce such a reform would be to interfere fundamentally with the basic rights of persons accused of crime. It would, too, in practice reverse the presumption of innocence. There are two main defences to a charge of rape open to an accused: that he was not the rapist, which raises the question of identity, or that the woman consented. In both cases, it is essential that the accused be given the opportunity, through his lawyer, to cross-examine the complainant.

The consequence, unhappily, may be that rapists — not only the Scottish three (if they were indeed guilty) — are going unpunished because of the unwillingness of their victims to give evidence. Many more rapists are free because their victims have shrunk from reporting the rape at all, precisely because they fear the ordeal that the court case will put them through. The awful experience of the assault is bad enough without having to relive it many months later in a court of law at a time when, psychologically, it would be far better for it to be banished from memory. Yet if women do not come forward to report sexual attacks on them, they are leaving vicious criminals unpunished and free to prey on other women. It is an awful dilemma, and no woman should be blamed for declining to submit to the requirements of a trial. But stripping those accused of rape of their basic rights is not the answer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reconsideration in rape case

From Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC

Sir, Mr Jack Ashley (Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South) should desist from publicly badgering Judge Bertrand Richards to reconsider his sentence in the recent rape case at Ipswich Crown Court, through the exercise of the power in section 11(2), Courts Act 1971.

That section provides that within 28 days a sentence "may be varied or rescinded". Looked at alone, the words are capable of bearing the meaning that a sentence passed could be varied by the imposition of a more severe penalty. Mr Ashley, not being a lawyer, may be forgiven for not knowing, however, that the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) has definitively stated otherwise, in a case where a Recorder varied a sentence from a suspended sentence of two years' imprisonment to an immediate sentence of two years.

The Court said: "That section was included in order that slips made by the judge can be corrected, be they slips of the tongue or slips of memory, and it was necessary to have such a provision to enable that to be done. It was quite wrong, in our view, that it should be used as it was in this case, for a fundamental change of mind making a sentence which had been suspended into one which was not" (*R. v. Grice*[1978] 66 Cr. App.R. 167.)

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS BLOM-COOPER,
Goldsmith Building,
Temple, EC4.
January 13.

From Mr V. de Lanerolle

Sir, Your Legal Correspondent (January 9) "doubts" whether there is a possible civil action in cases of rape. While the success or failure of an action must depend on its merits, the question is whether the facts of rape constitute a civil offence. The answer must emphatically be yes, and it is important that this becomes commonly known.

The action of trespass to the person has provided from ancient times a protection in law against direct physical interference. In my view, there is nothing to prevent a victim of rape, subsequent to a successful criminal prosecution, from bringing a civil action in trespass or assault, and thereby recovering substantial damages.

Yours faithfully,
V. DE LANEROLLE,
(Senior lecturer in law,
Polytechnic of North London),
Ian Lodge,
69 Stonard Road, N13.
January 9.

Crucial ambiguities in rail dispute

From Sir Richard Dobson

Sir, So — the railway strike is on. Inasmuch as public sympathy may have some effect on its duration and on the form of its eventual solution, the public is entitled to certain information.

There has been no lack of utterance by the protagonists, in your columns and other media. The following can be postulated from published information.

(a) The BR negotiators left the Acas meeting in August having agreed to pay the extra 3 per cent on the understanding (but not the express condition) that the unions committed themselves, in the time available, to finding ways and means of improving productivity. Although there was not a conditional relationship, BR must have said then, as they say now, that they could not find the money if they did not get the productivity.

(b) The other unions accepted the obligation on productivity but Aslef asserts, not only that the pay promise was unconditional, but that the parallel agreement committed the unions merely to resume negotiations on productivity through the normal channels.

If the BR version is right, at least a gentleman's agreement was breached and they are fully justified in sticking to their guns. If the truth lies with Aslef it is understandable that its members, being persuaded that the employer has reneged on a promise, are in militant mood. (It was the perception of a broken promise that so inflamed the civil servants.)

Mr Rose (January 12) writes of "six commitments to productivity". (It is worth noting that the unions are in no position to "commit" their members without consulting them, but they can commit themselves to do their utmost to persuade.) These commitments were presumably written down. Do they include "flexible rotation" specifically? Did BR make it clear that some degree of flexibility was essential to the better utilization of manpower? Did Aslef accept this or did they say at the time that the eight-hour day was sacrosanct and could not be touched as far as their members were concerned? After all, all those present must have known this was an emotive issue, if not really a very substantive one; a great many people work varying hours of overtime, and I doubt if either Sir Peter Parker or Mr Buckton confines his working hours to eight per day.

I hope that BR can elucidate these points. Otherwise, through constant reiteration, there may arise a creeping conviction in the public mind that Aslef have a genuine case.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON,
16 Marchmont Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
January 13.

From Mr Leonard A. Jackson

Sir, Mr Ray Buckton's open letter to commuters (January 11) merits only one conclusion: he is a hair-splitting Luddite.

In appalling weather conditions, when we have been saddened by the deaths of brave lifeboatmen but warmed by the courage of helicopter crews and many other unsung heroes in alleviating distress, the members of Aslef have shown themselves to be stony-hearted. What shall it profit a man...?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
L. A. JACKSON,
Caritas,
Heathside Lane,
Hindhead,
Surrey.

Lord Carrington's record on Poland

From Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, MP for East Grinstead (Conservative)

Sir, Your criticism (leading article, January 13) of Lord Carrington's tone and manner when commenting upon the western response to the Polish situation on television recently is surely unjustified and inconsistent.

You spend nine tenths of your leading article endorsing the need for a "precise, well planned and above all coordinated" western response to events in Poland, but then take Lord Carrington to task for attempting to achieve precisely that.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH,
House of Commons.
January 13.

Yalta agreement

From Professor Stephen E. Ambrose

Sir, It is outrageous for the Russians to claim that Poland was assigned to them at Yalta. It is a disgrace that so many members of the Western press and political leadership have supinely accepted that re-writing of history.

Poland was *not* assigned to Russia at Yalta. Poland was not one of Hitler's allies; she was therefore not to be treated as an occupied country, but rather was due to have her sovereignty restored. At Yalta, in February of 1945, the Big Three agreed that post-war Poland would be free, democratic, and independent. Stalin specifically pledged to include "democratic elements" in the Polish government (the so-called Lublin committee, a Soviet puppet), and he promised "free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot".

It is precisely those elections that Solidarity has been demanding, and in so demanding, Solidarity is insisting that Yalta *finally* be implemented, not overthrown.

The language and intent of the Yalta Agreements could not have been clearer. Harry Truman demanded that the Russians "live up to their agreements". That they did not do so is well known; that Truman, like Reagan, could not force them to do so is also well known. Those facts, however, do not negate the fundamental historical truth that support for Solidarity is support for Yalta, not an attempt to reverse the wartime agreements.

The Soviets are the all-time champions at re-writing history (you can get a PhD in history in Russia without ever hearing the name Trotsky); the West has a duty, to Churchill and Roosevelt if not to the Polish people, to insist on the truth.

Yours etc,
S. E. AMBROSE,
Mary Ball Washington Professor of American History,
Department of History,
University College,
Dublin.
January 4.

LT looks ahead

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of London Transport

Sir, Though I am, of course, always ready to listen to informed and constructive comments about London Transport and its performance, may I suggest that Lord Vaizey (January 6) should check his facts before he makes sweeping generalizations about London Transport, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Secretary of State for Transport.

His criticisms are, I know, coloured by a recent, unfortunate experience when he was seriously delayed on the District Line; his understandable annoyance compounded by a regrettable failure on our part to provide information about the cause. We got that wrong.

I agree with Lord Vaizey that units of manageable size are highly desirable. In that connexion he suggests that the running of the Underground should be separated from the buses. It is. He suggests also that independent buses should be allowed to run in competition with LT's buses. They now are. But there are few routes on which they can make both ends meet.

When, 18 months ago, unexpectedly and unsought, I agreed to take over the chairmanship of London Transport for a limited period in which to seek to resolve some specific difficulties, I set up separate management units under, inter alia, a Bus Board, a Rail Board and a Property Board, each with its own managing director responsible to the main holding board. Further to delegate and to decentralize, there are, now, eight bus districts and four rail divisions, each with its own general manager. Management and operations are thus brought closer to those we serve — our passengers.

The results have shown advances in economy, in efficiency and in management techniques. These are becoming apparent and effective although, as in everything, much remains to be done, while much is still in hand.

As an example, during the past year, the average time between trains on the Underground system has been reduced to 3½ minutes, which is within 50 seconds of the scheduled times. Normal unproductive or "waiting times" at maintenance bases, however much publicized, are down to percentages comparable with those at production centres generally; and will go substantially lower.

On bus services, in the existing conditions of increasing traffic congestion and of widespread illegal parking — thus constricting roads — I have had to come, regretfully, to the conclusion that the high standards of reliability and punctuality which we all seek cannot be attained without drastic new measures. The oft-quoted and frustrating "bunching" of buses is, primarily, a result of traffic blocks at which a second bus, following at a scheduled interval, catches up that in front. Then the two go forward to the next block together. If the second bus is deliberately held back, then its passengers are further delayed and doubly frustrated.

On current, reduced fares, London Transport is now back, in real terms, to the same fare levels as existed in 1969. But, following the Law Lords' judgments, the fares will have to be doubled as soon as practical (March 21) to provide in 1982 an extra £160m of commercial revenue in place of subsidy. On expenditure, however, London Transport's costs, at less than 1.8p a place-mile operated, are low by any standards.

As Mr Alex Henney (January 8) rightly points out, productivity could be increased substantially if capital were available for investment in such aids to efficiency as advanced means of fare collection, and other practical types of automation as exist in major cities overseas.

As in every business, we must always remain "restlessly dissatisfied" and, with it, aim to do better. The most fundamental issue remains, however, policy decisions upon the level of public transport which London requires and is prepared to pay for, by whom and by how much? London Transport's fares are, even now, somewhat high by international standards, whereas the total income (fares plus revenue and capital grants) is proportionally among the lowest anywhere in the world.

Yours faithfully,
PETER G. MASEFIELD,
London Transport,
55 Broadway, SW1.
January 8.

Penlee disaster fund

From Mr G. D. Redfearn

Sir, *The Times* often records without special comment six figure compensation payments to directors who lose their jobs.

Your leader (January 5) disapproving such payments to humbler people for a greater sacrifice speaks volumes about your social attitude. The points on which you elaborate all occurred to people in Mousehole long ago.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. REDFEARN,
The Weeths,
Alverton,
Penzance.
January 11.

Social sciences

From Professor John Westergaard

Sir, The trouble for the social sciences is not that they are unconcerned with practicalities. It is that their work often shows social practicalities to resist change except through measures and re-thinking more wholesale than squares with politicians' and managers' demands for ready results from piecemeal pragmatism.

So, whether or not social facts are "left wing", their implications are radical: they are liable to disturb vested interests. The hard line now being taken against the social sciences is in fact a soft option: it goes to discourage societal self-scrutiny.

Yours truly,
JOHN WESTERGAARD,
The University of Sheffield,
Department of Sociological Studies,
Sheffield.
January 12.

The suffering children

From Professor Philip J. Graham

Sir, In your excellent editorial (December 19) you commented on the moving document *The State of the World's Children, 1981-1982*, recently published by Unicef. In it Unicef records progress made in developing countries in the sixties in the reduction of infant mortality, and the deplorable lack of progress in more recent years.

It is perhaps appropriate to draw attention to the lessons we might learn from this document for the benefit of our own children. The validity of Unicef's argument depends on systematic monitoring of progress by the collection of relevant statistical data. Our present government has chosen this moment in time, when economic hardship may well worsen the plight of many of our children, to reduce the collection of useful data such as those obtained by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in their General Household Survey. It has continued to ignore the Report of the Committee on Child Health Services which recommended regular monitoring by Parliament of the welfare of children. It has abolished the Children's Committee, which alone was able to act as an independent voice for all children.

Our consciences are appropriately stirred when we read the Unicef document, and we should support that agency both personally and through our government. But surely we should also not allow a situation to develop in which there could be deterioration in the health and welfare of our own children, the most helpless and the most deserving amongst us, without our even being aware of the extent to which this is occurring.

Yours sincerely,
PHILIP GRAHAM,
Institute of Child Health,
The Hospital for Sick Children,
Great Ormond Street, WC1.
January 5.

Following the plough

From Mr Roy Vickery

Sir, Anyone with an interest in traditional drama will be surprised by J. W. Skillington's letter published in today's *Times*, January 11. Either this letter has been on your files for many years, or its writer is unaware of much of the recent research which has been included in the publications of this society, and elsewhere.

After the publication of Fraser's *Golden Bough* it became fashionable to search for the origins of folk customs somewhere in remote antiquity. Indeed, the "folk" themselves often wanted to believe that their local festivals owed their origins to the Druids, Phoenicians, or some other ancient group. However, recent research does not support such ideas.

The Allendale Fire Festival, which was thought to be of Viking or Druid origin, seems to have started in the mid-nineteenth century; the May Day figure of Jack-in-the-Green, once considered to be "the annual victim in the vegetation drama", cannot be traced back beyond the last decade of the eighteenth century, and the Plough Monday play mentioned by your correspondent was not recorded until 1823.

Of course such customs may have been performed for many years before a passing antiquary first made note of them, but, until we have greater evidence for the continuation of a custom from earlier times, we should refrain from regarding even the most "primitive" looking customs as being the survivals of ancient beliefs and practices, whose age can be "numbered not in hundreds but in thousands of years".

Yours faithfully,
ROY VICKERY, Honorary Secretary,
The Folklore Society,
c/o University College London,
Gower Street, WC1.
January 11.

Mozart in person

From Mr A. Hyatt King

Sir, Mr R. A. Howard (January 7) adduces a variety of evidence to deny Mr Burgess's claim (December 29) that Mozart's works as a whole are "symbols of social stability." While this is to some extent a subjective matter, Mr Howard falls into error in his statement that Mozart's "scatological talk affronted society." There is no evidence that Mozart ever used in conversation the language in which he wrote some of his private letters to his cousin, the "Bäsle."

Perhaps Mr Howard has been influenced by *Amadeus*, the play which the dramatic critic of *The Sunday Times* described as "appalling".

Yours faithfully,
ALEC HYATT KING,
29 Lauradale Road, N2.
January 7.

A diary in question

From the Editorial Director of Penguin Books Limited

Sir, We have recently been made aware — not just from Count Tolstoy's letter to you published on January 9 — of the debate about the authenticity of Anne Hughes' *Diary of a Farmer's Wife, 1796-1797* and are looking into the matter. Whatever the case may be there is no doubt that the book has given a great deal of pleasure as an evocation of eighteenth-century country life. The foreword does not disguise the uncertainty about the origins of the material that forms the basis of the book.

Penguin Books certainly do not wish to be seen to make any false claims for books that we publish.

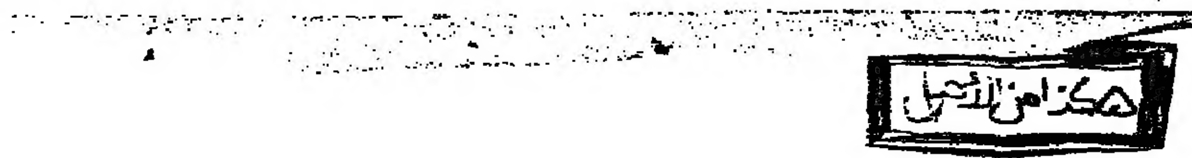
Yours faithfully,
PETER CARSON,
Penguin Books Limited,
536 King's Road, SW10.
January 12.

From Mr John L. Tearle

Sir, Count Tolstoy's letter ("A diary in question", January 9) and, I would like to think, my own story of "another diary of another nobody" published elsewhere have already shamed Penguin Books into admitting that the *The Diary of a Farmer's Wife 1796-1797* is not authentic.

May we now expect the BBC to be equally forthcoming? Their film, prepared presumably in collaboration with Penguin, by the man who edited the book — and shown again last October in the school's *Out of the Past* series — conveys a clear impression that Anne Hughes and her "boke" really existed. When did they discover the truth?

Yours truly,
JOHN L. TEARLE,
Pathside,
Frithsden Copse,
Berkhamsted,
Hertfordshire.
January 11.



SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Kent, as president, will visit the Technician Education Council's new offices at Central House, Upper Woburn Street, WC1, on February 16.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Telephone Manufacturing Company at Malmesbury on February 17.

The Duke of Kent will attend the Electronics Components Industry Federation annual dinner at The Savoy Hotel on February 18.

The Duchess of Kent will open Emmanuel Court, Clifton, for the Bristol Old People's Welfare Incorporated and, as chief patron, will visit the Camphill Village Trust at Newnham, Gloucestershire, on February 18.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will open a seminar on Francophone West Africa at Church House, Great Smith Street, on February 23.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will attend the Modern Language Association's Annual Twentyman lecture and lunch at the Festival Hall on February 24.

Princess Alexandra will name a Panamax bulk carrier building at Govan Shipbuilders Limited, Glasgow, for the CY Tung Group of Hongkong on February 10.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the British premiere of the film *Priest of Love*, in aid of the Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund, at the Odeon Theatre, Kensington, London, on February 18.

Princess Michael of Kent celebrates her birthday today.

A memorial service for Mr Colin Macleod will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford on Saturday February 6, at 11.30 am.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. D. Knight and Miss S. C. Joyce

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Knight, of Bath, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. D. Joyce, of Castor, Cambridgeshire.

Mr D. Geddes and Miss S. Mellor

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs Ford Geddes, of The Manor, Berwick St John, Shaftesbury, Dorset, and Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Mellor, of Westfield, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

Mr J. R. Hatchard and Miss D. K. McGill

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. E. W. Hatchard, of Milford on Sea and Nassau, Bahamas, and Diana, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs J. K. McGill, of Milford on Sea, Hampshire.

Mr B. Samuelson and Miss N. Hesketh

The engagement is announced between Bertie, son of Mr and Mrs N. A. W. Samuelson, and Nicky, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. T. Hesketh, of Winchester.

Mr G. E. Ball and Miss C. B. Bowyer

The engagement is announced between Graham, only son of Mr and Mrs E. H. Ball, of Bassett, Southampton, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Bowyer, of Chandlers Ford, Hampshire.

Mr F. Perez and Miss E. J. King

The engagement is announced between Francisco, son of Mr and Mrs Gabriel Perez, of London, SW2, and Elizabeth Jeanette, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond King, of 188 Meadvale Road, London, W5.

Mr L. A. Collins and Miss S. Shamni

The engagement is announced between Lawrence, son of Mr and Mrs S. Collins, of Cricklewood, London, and Sarah, daughter of the late Mr Z. Shamni and of Mrs R. Shamni, of Jerusalem, Israel.

Mr K. Rosell and Miss M. Svensson

The engagement is announced between Klas, younger son of Mr Gunnar W. Rosell, MR, and Mrs Rosell, of Gothenburg, Sweden, and Mona, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Oskar Svensson, of Malmoe, Sweden.

Mr P. E. Common and Miss D. E. R. Humphreys

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Common, of Ruffside Hall, Edmundbyers, co Durham, and Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Humphreys, of Peppermint Cottage, Brancepeth, co Durham, and the late Mrs Humphreys.

Mr A. Gailey and Miss S. McFarland

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Dr and Mrs A. H. Gailey, of Portsalon, co Donegal, and Shauna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John T. McFarland, of Dunmore House, Carrigans, co Donegal.

Mr S. W. Jenner and Miss E. C. Wiley

The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Jenner, The Orchards, Beighton, Norfolk, and Eve Constance elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. C. Wiley, The Manor House, Little Plumstead, Norfolk.

Mr D. P. Dasher and Frl E. Selberg

The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs William Douglas Dasher, of Wirral, Cheshire, and Eva, younger daughter of Professor Dr (Med) and Frau Werner Selberg, of Hamburg, West Germany.

Captain B. P. Hornung and Miss T. L. Allan

The engagement is announced between Bernard Hornung, Irish Guards, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Hornung, of The Warren, Itchingfield, Horsham, Sussex, and Tracy Lydia, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs Giles Allan, of 4 Chapel Square, Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.

Mr J. O. N. Stewart-Moore and Miss J. Baker

The engagement is announced between James Oliver Norman, only son of Commander J. A. Stewart-Moore, DL, RN(retd) and Mrs Stewart-Moore, of Ballydivity, Dervock, co Antrim, and Jill, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Baker, of 16 Tudor Way, Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Christening

The infant children of Mr and Mrs Christopher Aarvold, Mr and Mrs James Aarvold and Mr and Mrs John Aarvold were christened Tobin Carl, Eleanor Pippin and Angus David Merriman by the Rector of Mickleham in St Michael's Chapel-of-Ease, Westhumble, Dorking, on January 9.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Monday January 14 1957

Mr Macmillan's Team

Outstanding features of the new Cabinet are the retention of Mr Selwyn Lloyd as Foreign Secretary, and the inclusion of Sir Percy Mills — an industrialist who has never held political office — as Minister of Power. Mr Thorneycroft, who becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of 47, has been President of the Board of Trade for over five years. The six Ministers who have dropped from the Cabinet are Major Lloyd-George (Home Secretary), Mr James Stuart (Secretary of State for Scotland), Sir Walter Monkton (Paymaster General), Mr Head (Minister of Defence), Mr Buchan-Hepburn (Minister of Works) and Lord Selkirk (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).

Reception

English Tourist Board

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present at a reception held at Goldsmith's Hall last night before an inaugural celebration in St Paul's Cathedral to mark the start of Maritime England Year. Mr Michael Montague, chairman, and members of the English Tourist Board, were the hosts. Other guests included:

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bath, Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Garnock, Sir Charles and Lady Forte, Sir Henry Marking, Sir Robert and Lady Cooke, Sir Hugh and Lady Casson and Mr George Howard.

St Felix School, Southwold

Spring Term began yesterday with 355 girls in the senior school and 75 in the preparatory school, St George's. Rachel Booth and Elizabeth Green are joint heads of school and Rebecca Candler is second head. The Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich will confirm candidates in the chapel on March 12. The Music Festival will be held on March 23 and 25. Term ends on March 26.

Morehead Scholarships

The 1982-1986 Morehead Scholarships to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have been awarded to: Stella Backler (Gordonstoun), A. J. Balgarnie (Wellington), D. H. Brown (Clifton) and Victoria-Louise Mitford (Haileybury).

Baptism services are recognized

The Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church have announced the mutual recognition of each other's service of baptism.

They are the last two large churches in Britain who have hitherto not been covered by the general agreement that baptism in one church should be accepted as valid by another.

Gray's Inn

Gray's Inn House Dinner

A house dinner in honour of Masters Lord Edmund-Davies and Sir John Megaw, on the occasion of their retirement from judicial office, is to be held in Gray's Inn Hall on February 26. Members of Gray's Inn, who would like their names to be included in the ballot for places, are requested to write to the Under-Treasurer or telephone 01-405 8164 Ext. 24. The closing date for the ballot is Friday, February 5, 1982.

Memorial service

Mr B. G. S. Cayzer

A memorial service for Mr Bernard Cayzer was held yesterday in the Lord Mayor's Chapel, Bristol. The Ven Leslie Williams *officiated and the lesson was read* by Mr Peter Buckley. The Lord Mayor of Bristol, representatives of Bristol Old Vic, St John Ambulance, Cheshire Homes, the Shipwrights' Company, Wells Cathedral, the Actors' Charitable Trust, the Union Castle Line and Timsbury Parish Council and residents of Timsbury were among the large congregation.

Birthdays today



Lord Lever of Manchester, who is 68.

Mr Frank Bough, 49; Professor R B Braithwaite, 82; Lord Dacre of Glanton, 68; Baroness Elliot of Harwood, 79; Professor C Formston, 75; Professor P C C Garnham, 81; Sir Peter Garran, 72; Sir Percival Griffiths, 83; Lord Hill of Luton, 78; Sir John Junor, 63; Lord Simon of Glaisdale, 71; Mr T C Skeffington-Lodge, 77; Mr John Terraine, 61.

Jonathan Player

Jac Zeisler, of Chelsea School of Art, showing off her prizewinning entry in the Phone of the Future competition yesterday. The winners' designs will be considered for manufacture.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

1982 being the International Year of Charles Darwin, we proudly bring you an extract from yet another new book *Inspector Darwin Works It Out*

"Thank you all for turning up so promptly".

Inspector Charles Darwin looked round at the eight people gathered in the library. The eight peiple who *had been present on* the night Lord Garnish had died. One of them had delivered the fatal blow. For 12 chapters Darwin had been gathering, sifting and selecting evidence. Now the last chapter had arrived and it was time to present the reader with his conclusions.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I don't think you will be too shocked if I tell you that one of us here tonight is a killer".

Those present gasped and looked uneasily at each other, all except Lady Garnish who smiled faintly and went on clutching her hip flask of brandy. She had not heard a word addressed to her for two days.

"On the night of the murder you were all engaged in a light-hearted amateur dramatic production of *La Ronde* a comedy by a Mr Arthur Schnitzler. With some difficulty I have established all your whereabouts during this complex play, and one *thing becomes clear: you all* had a clear opportunity to deliver the fatal blow with the music stand. Not only that, but you all had a motive for killing his Lordship."

Nobody moved a muscle.

"You, Sir Hugo, hated your father because he was a mean old skinflint. Lady Daphne, you had been cruelly seduced by Lord Garnish and abandoned. Mr Carstairs here could not abide Lord Garnish's adoption of the faddish phrase 'No way'. And so on.

"But fully to understand this death, I think we have to go back a few years. About three million to be precise. To a time when there was a struggle of survival between species of whose size and strength we can have little conception. A time when to survive at all meant defending your life and if necessary killing others with no compunction; when those who were not fit to survive were weeded out by the forces of nature."

The company moved uneasily. Mrs Whittington voiced the thoughts of all them.

"I dont see what this has to do with Lord Garnish's death, Inspector. You're not suggesting he was killed by a maddened triceratops, are you?"

Darwin smiled.

"Not quite, Mrs Whittington. I am just saying that Lord Garnish is a perfect specimen of the kind of organism that nature discards without pity. The identity of the murderer has, as a matter of fact, been perfectly clear to me since Chapter 3. The small worm casts dropped by the body . . . the odd fossilized pebble . . . the careless failure to wipe fingerprints off the music stand — all these revealed the answer immediately.

"But my paramount consideration was that whoever did the job has hastened the process of evolution, by ridding the world of a most unworthy specimen. Some might call it murder; scientifically, it can only be called progress. That being so, I shall report to my superiors that the case has remained unsolved."

After a stunned silence, the eight guests broke into loud cheers and chaired the modest Inspector from the room. Darwin has done it again!

Don't forget — coming soon: exclusive transcripts of Charles Darwin on the Parkinson Show.

University news

London

Appointments

Dr Miriam Allott, BA, MA, PhD, formerly Andrew Cecil Bradley Professor of Modern English Literature at the University of Liverpool, to the chair of English at Birbeck College.

Professor G Bentley, MB, ChB, *ChM, FRCS, professor of Ortho*paedic and Accident Surgery at the University of Liverpool, to the chair of Orthopaedics at the Institute of Orthopaedics from April 5.

Professor W H Buiter, BA. MA MPhil, PhD, Professor of Economics of Bristol University, to the Cassel Chair of Economics with special reference to money and banking at the London School of Economics from April 1.

Professor M J Davies, MD, MRC Path, formerly Professor of Cardiovascular Pathology at St George's Hospital Medical School, to the British Heart Foundation chair of Cardiovascular Pathology at the Medical School.

Dr R M Davies, MS PhD, formerly director of the Biochemechanical Research and Development Unit at Roehampton, to the Chair of Bioengineering at University College London.

Dr D J Millen, PhD, DSc, formerly Professor of Chemistry at University College London, to the Chair of Chemistry at the college.

Dr D J Parkin, PhD, formerly *Reader in African Anthropology* at the School of Oriental and African Studies, to the Chair of African Anthropology at the school.

Professor P J Peterson, MSc. PhD, formerly holder of the Chair of Botany at Westfield College, to the Chair of Environmental Biology at Chelsea College.

Dr I K MacS Smith, MSc PhD, MRCVS, formerly Reader in *Veterinary Microbiology* at the Royal Veterinary College, to the Chair of Veterinary Microbiology and Parasitology at the college.

Professor D C Watt. MA. formerly Professor of International History at the London School of Economics, to the Stevenson Chair of International History at that school.

Conferments

The title of Professor of Protozoology on Dr Elizabeth U.Canning, PhD, DSc, Imperial College.

The title of Professor of Physics on Dr J. L. Culhane, MSc, PhD, of University College London.

The title of Professor of Genetics on Dr Malkiat Singh Deol, PhD, DSc, of University College London.

The title of Professor of Psychology on Dr N. F. Dixon, PhD, DSc of University College London.

The title of Professor of Geography on Dr C. Embleton, MA, PhD, of King's College London.

The title of Professor of Steroid Biochemistry on Dr D. Exley, BSc, DPhil, DSc of Queen Elizabeth College.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev E Ashby, Vicar of Holy Ascension, Settle, diocese of Bradford, to be also Rural Dean of Bowland, same diocese.

The Rev J L Chater, Priest in Charge of Wraxall, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Rector of the said benefice in the said diocese.

The Rev J Cooke, Rector of Caston with Griston, Merton and Thompson, diocese of Norwich: to be also Priest in Charge of Stow Bedon and Breckles, same diocese.

The Rev J Dilnot, Rector of Aldington with Bonnington and Bilsington, diocese of Canterbury; to be also Rural Dean of North Lympne, same diocese.

The Rev K Fletcher, Curate of St Paul, Hartlepool, diocese of Durham; to be Vicar of St Thomas, Elghton Banks, Gateshead, same diocese.

The Rev R F S Ehe, Vicar of St Lawrence, Alton, diocese of Winchester; to be also Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, same diocese

The Rev J S K Freston, Vicar in the Trunch Group, diocese of Norwich; to be Rector of West Winch, same *diocese*

The Rev G H Green, Curate of St Catherines, Hatcham, diocese of Southwark: to be Curate of Christ Church, South Ashford, with special responsibility for St Francis, South Ashford, diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev R C Henning, Rector of The Ascension, Broughton, diocese of Manchester, to be Priest in Charge of St Ninians, Comeley Bank, Edinburgh, diocese of Edinburgh.

The Rev C Hodgson, Vicar of Pembury, diocese of Rochester; to be Rector of Aynho with Newbottle and Charlton, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev W H Hopkinson, assistant *curate* at All Saints and St Mary, Sawley, diocese of Derby, and part-time tutor in the Pastoral Studies Department of St John's, College, Nottingham; to be Vicar of St Catherine, Birtles, diocese of Chester, and tutor with the Northern ordination course at Rusholme, Manchester.

The Rev C Lawrence, assistant curate of St Bartholomew and St Christopher, Haslemere, diocese of Guildford; to be Curate in Charge and Team Vicar designate of Holy Trinity, Ashton-under-Lyne, diocese of Manchester

The Rev R H Marshall, assistant curate of St Thomas, Bedford, Leigh, *diocese of Manchester; to be Vicar of* Goldthorpe and Hickleton, diocese of Sheffield.

Law Report January 15 1982 Court of Appeal

Textbooks wrong on tenant's fixtures

New Zealand Government Property Corporation v H.M. & S. Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered December 17]

Where a lease expired by effluxion of time or was surrendered either expressly or by operation of law, and the tenant remained in possession under a new lease, the tenant retained, as long as he remained in possession as tenant, his common law right to remove tenant's fixtures, unless, in the case of an express surrender, there was a stipulation to the contrary in the instrument of surrender.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the New Zealand Government Property Corporation, the landlords of Her Majesty's Theatre in Haymarket, London, from Mr Justice Woolf who, on a special case stated to the High Court by an official referee (Judge Lewis Hawser, QC), held ([1981] 1 WLR 870) that the rent payable by the tenants, H.M. & S. Ltd, which by a clause in a new lease of the theatre was determinable by reference to the open market rental of the demised premises, fell to be assessed on the basis that tenant's fixtures had been removed on the surrender of the previous lease, and therefore did not belong to the landlords and were not part of the demised premises.

Mr Raymond Sears, QC and Mr Anthony Porten for the landlords; Mr Ronald Bernstein, QC and Mr Kirk Reynolds for the tenants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the original lease was due to expire in September 1970. The tenants applied for a new lease under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954. The new lease was executed on February 8, 1973, and on that date the old lease was surrendered by operation of law. The rent for the first seven years under the new lease was £25,000 a year. For the next seven years it was the open market rental of the demised premises.

Certain fixtures, such as seats in the stalls and auditorium had been put in by the tenants for the purpose of their trade, and they were thereby tenant's fixtures, as distinct from fixtures installed by them as part of the structure, which became landlord's fixtures. The question was whether the tenant's fixtures were to be included as part of the demised premises, so that the tenants would effectively have to pay rent on them.

It was clear law that a tenant had a right to remove tenant's fixtures before the term of the lease came to an end. But there were many statements in the textbooks to the effect that when the term expired or was surrendered, and the tenant remained in possession by virtue of a new tenancy, express or implied, the right was lost. Those statements were erroneous; the tenant did not lose the right in those circumstances.

The matter was not affected by section 34 of the 1954 Act, which said that in fixing the rent payable under a new business tenancy there were to be taken into account any improvements carried out within the previous 21 years, since that applied only to improvements made by the tenant which were landlord's fixtures.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, concurring, said that if a tenant executed an express surrender or entered into an express agreement to surrender, it might be, on a true construction of the document, that the tenant had disposed of all his rights in respect of the land and so had extinguished his right thereafter to remove tenant's fixtures.

Lord Justice Dunn agreed.

Solicitors: Allen & Overy; Nicholson, Graham & Jones.

Condition of car crucial to contract

Porter v General Guarantee Corporation and Another

Where motor dealers represented to a buyer that a second-hand car was in excellent mechanical condition when they knew that the purchaser wished to use it as a mini cab, and the car was not of that standard of excellence, there had been a breach of a fundamental term of the contract. As those representations as to the condition of the car had led a hire purchase company to enter into an agreement with the purchaser, they were entitled to be indemnified by the dealers against the award of damages for the breach, Mr Justice Kilner Brown held in the Queen's Bench Division on December 21.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was a case which fell to be dealt with under the common law in the light of long established principles and decided cases. The representation that the car was in excellent mechanical condition in the context of use as a mini cab was sufficiently important in the minds of both parties to make it a fundamental term, a breach of which entitled the plaintiff to repudiate the contract.

That contract had been between the plaintiff and a hire purchase company and prima facie he was entitled to judgment against them, they having made the contract by utilising the services of the dealers and being bound by any representations made by them. However, as the agreement was a consumer credit agreement under the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the hire purchase company were entitled as creditors to be indemnified against loss in that capacity by the motor dealers who were suppliers to the debtor.

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN PENNYCUICK

Former head of the Chancery Division

Sir John Pennycuick, PC, Judge of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division from 1960 to 1974 and Vice-Chancellor from 1970 to 1974 died yesterday at the age of 82.

As a judge Pennycuick approached the ideal of what a Chancery judge should be. he was a man of great intelligence, a learned lawyer and possessed of a considerable insight into human nature. He was remarkably quick at getting to the real point of a case, often some way ahead of counsel, and could thereafter display some impatience when authorities were cited to him that were not directly relevant. His manner was deceptively mild as behind this facade he was a man of firm decision who could express himself trenchantly when the occasion demanded. His mannerisms on the Bench were characteristic and became well-accepted barometers of the processes of his thinking as a case progressed.

Pennycuick was born on November 6, 1899, the son of Colonel John Pennycuick, CSI. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and was commissioned second Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards in 1919. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1925, becoming a Bencher in 1954. He took silk in 1947 and for many years enjoyed a substantial practice. In 1960 he was made a Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division and knighted.

In 1970 the Ancient title of Vice-Chancellor was revived to designate the head of the Chancery Division in place of the former title of "Senior Judge" and Pennycuick became the first holder of the title. As head of the division he proved, as one would have expected, able and efficient. For many years, prior to the removal of all infant cases to the Family Division in 1971, he was the nominated judge to hear appeals from magistrates under the Guardianship of Infants Acts and he acquired a great knowledge and expertise in this branch of the law. Sitting in this capacity he reversed the decision of the Gosforth Magistrates in the Desramault baby case.

Pennycuick was Treasurer of the Inner Temple for 1978. He had been made a Privy Councillor in 1974.

He married in 1930 Lucy Johnstone, who died in 1972. They had one son and one daughter.

DR HUGH FAWCETT

Nicholas Thomas writes:

The death on January 11 in his 91st year of Dr Hugh Fawcett, MRCS, removes a member of the sadly dwindling band of people who are capable of combining a professional life with an extraordinary breadth of the interest and skill in other fields. To a distinguished medical career, Fawcett added languages, literature, photography, travelling and *especially* art, in watercolour, pen-and-ink and engraving. Having an excellent eye for fine and beautiful things, his period of work in Hong Kong introduced him to the arts and crafts of ancient China and he acquired some exceptional bronzes, jades and lacquer, to which he added distinguished bronzes from Luristan.

It was however, as a collector of antiquities that he came to be known and through which he will always be remembered. His plan was to accumulate, in depth, a series of objects which would demonstrate man's attempts, world-wide, to evolve tools, weapons and personal ornaments which would satisfy his daily needs. Fawcett's preferred materials were flint, stone and bronze; in chronology his collection ranged from the earliest toolmaking to the late Roman period. Many of 8,000 pieces came from the British Isles, but Europe, the Mediterranean, the Far East and the New World were also represented.

Fawcett had a particular sympathy for prehistoric flint instruments and he roamed the fields of East Anglia, where he finally settled, in pursuit of fine specimens. Quality as well as beauty were always important criteria to him. On one such expedition, a chance encounter with a farmer made him the first to see and identify the great series of Roman silverware known today as the Mildenhall Treasure, which he helped to secure for the nation.

In 1979 Hugh Fawcett's collection was purchased by the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. When it has been set up, the Fawcett Gallery will remind Bristol's varied and extensive population that many of their problems in daily life were encountered and sometimes solved with brilliant ingenuity thousands of years ago, often in remote corners of the world; and in so doing it will meet the lifelong wishes of a remarkable collector and amateur archaeologist.

MR C.A.W. DAWES

Mr C. A. W. Dawes, MC, died on January 12 at the age of 62.

The Rt Hon The Earl of Inchcape writes:

By the death of Bill Dawes after a long illness courageously borne, British shipping has lost a well-known personality who rose to be deputy chairman of the P & O Group.

Bill Dawes was born in 1919 and educated at Stowe. He joined the TA in the Spring of 1939 and within a few months was called up for active service. He served with distinction in France and the Middle East with the Kent Yeomanry (RA), being wounded at El Alamein and awarded the Military Cross in 1942.

After the war he joined J. B. Westray & Company, the brokers for the New Zealand Shipping Company. He became a director of the parent company and Federal Steam Navigation Company in 1955, becoming deputy chairman in 1961 and chairman in 1966. Bill was the fifth Dawes to become a director of the New Zealand Shipping Company and the third to become chairman.

Throughout his life he had close links with New Zealand in a number of fields and had many friends in that country and in Australia. He was a member of the London board of the Bank of New Zealand in the 1960s and from 1971-76 was a director of the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group.

He was elected to The P & O S N Company board in 1966 and on January 1, 1971 he left the New Zealand Shipping Company to become deputy chairman of the P & O Group. At the end of 1972, following the rejection by P & O stockholders of the proposed merger with Bovis Ltd., he resigned from the company along with the chairman.

He married Mary Finn in 1940 and it was with her help that he was able to restore and improve the lovely gardens of his family home. He had a deep love of the countryside and was well-known throughout Kent, particularly in his connections with the fruit growing industry and East Kent Packers.

Bill was well-known for his understanding and interest in the people who worked in the companies for which he was responsible. He was much loved by those who worked with him and earned the respect of all those who came to know him through his business activities. His concern for the welfare of others extended across a wide range of charitable activities. He joined the Council of King George's Fund for Sailors in 1955, was deputy chairman 1970-76 and hon treasurer from 1977. He was also a member of the council of Dr Barnardo's from 1974-81 and hon treasurer 1978-81.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to his widow and his son and three daughters.

DOROTHY PARISH

Dorothy Parish who died on January 8 at her home, Haygrass House, Taunton, was Mr Gladstone's last surviving grandchild. His daughter Mary married the local curate at Hawarden, Harry Drew, and their fair-haired only child, born in 1890, was the delight of press photographers for most of that decade.

Hawarden post office used to sell, until a few years ago, postcards of her sitting on the aged statesman's knee, and as "Dossie" Drew she became a familiar propaganda figure long before she grew up. An indignant cousin once remarked that there was no favourite grandchild, Mr Gladstone loved them all equally; but there was no doubt that Dorothy was the most photogenic. She and her cousin William, the heir to Hawarden, were at their grandmother's side at Mr Gladstone's funeral in Westminster Abbey in May 1898.

She married the late Francis Woodbine Parish, who had a distinguished career in the 60th Rifles; they had three sons and two daughters. In an irreverent age, this family continued to revere the memory of the Liberal leader, and her eldest son Patrick (who predeceased her) and her grandson served successively on various family trusts, including that of St Deiniol's Library at Hawarden.

She recovered early from over-exposure to the media, and was notable for her strength of character and unassuming kindness.

Lady Fisher, widow of Brigadier Sir Gerald Fisher, KBE, CSI, CIE, died on January 7 at the age of 81. She was Ruth Alice, daughter of BrigadierGeneral Sir Edward Le Marchant, Bt, KCB, CBE, and she married Sir Gerald Fisher as his second wife in 1939. He died in 1965.

Lady Ingleby Mackenzie, widow of Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ingleby Mackenzie, KBE, CB, died on January 12, at the age of 80. She was Violetta Constance Maria, younger daughter of His Hon Judge Amyas Philip Longstaffe, and she married her husband in 1920. He died in 1961.

Gentleman of quality, Page 13

Business News

THE TIMES FRIDAY JANUARY 15 1982

Daily Mail loses £3m as group profits fall

By Our Financial Staff

The daily Mail, one of Britain's most popular daily newspapers, lost more than £3m. last year, Fleet Street sources say. Associated Newspapers, the parent group, yesturday announced pre-tax profits down from £12.5m. to £16.2m.

Since the closure of the *Evening News* the *mail* has been bearing the cost of Fleet St printing complex alone. The launch of the *Sunday Mail*, in late spring, will spread these costs.

The profits were much less than the £18m. to £21m. forecast by City analists. But they took the share prices down by only 2p to 173p. The dividend is unchanged, with a final of 5.9p, at 10.4p.

Among costs in 1981 that reduced profits were interest charges on sums for the *Evening News* redundances. The turnround is put in Fleet St at more than £1.5m, bringing interest charges to a debit of £700,000 against a sizable credit on interest last year.

Other adverse factors for the group lastyear included lower profits from the Argyl field where rig repairs and conservative treatment of the depreciation and depletion hit profits. The magazines were in loss by more than £1m. because of its United States publishing interests, it is believed.

The groups regional newspapers showed slightly reduced profits, down by about £1m at just below £13m.

The fall in the share price is less than it might have been because of possible plus factors in 1982. These include a full year with the *Daily Mail* at the present cover price of 15p, introduced last July, better profits from oil, and a possible upturn in advertising revenue if there is an end to recession.

Associatied Newspaper executives were in board meetings yesterday, and not available for comment.

Treasury plan aims at 7% inflation rate

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Treasury is working on plans to update the Government's economic policy which are likely to involve accepting monetary growth of at least 8 per cent in the financial year which starts in April 1983.

This means a significant loosening of the figures contained in the medium term financial strategy drawn up in Spain in 1980. But it is argued that technical factors, not weakening of a resolve to fight inflation, lie behind the shift.

It is thought that the new money target which is emerging will fit in with hopes that next year inflation will be down to 7 per cent and growth in output up to 2 per cent.

A change in the speed at which money goes round in the economy is hoped for which will make this 9 per cent step up in the total national income in cash consistent with the 8 per cent money target.

A little-noticed footnote in the original medium-term strategy which set out the Government targets is turning out to have crucial importance. This said that the way in which money supply wat defined for target purposes might need to be changed from time to time.

It is argued that changes in the banking system, especially the growth of bank lending for mortgages, mean that more things are now being counted in sterling M3 than were there when the original strategy was drawn up. This means that higher figures for monetary growth as measured by M3 will not have any extra inflationary impact.

The Government promised at the time of the 1980 Budget to reduce monetary growth to "about 6 per cent by 1983-4." This has been abandoned.

The action comes after the Government has been forced to concede that monetary growth in the 1982-3 year will be around 9 per cent.

This is the very top end of the 5 to 9 per cent range which the Government set itself in drawing up the initial plan. Most outside commentators interpreted it as meaning that the Government was aiming for growth of about 7 per cent, the middle of the range, this financial year.

Treasury officials will be completing their plans over the coming weeks as part of preparations for the Budget. It is intended to give the Cabinet a chance to have a full strategy discussion in the next three weeks so that they can make their views known by early February. The Treasury will have drawn up its economic forecasts by then, including its assessment of the likely level of public borrowing

There will almost certainly be some indication of the Government's thinking on the exchange rate at Budget time in addition to announcements on monetary and tax policy.

Total bank lending to the private sector increased by £1,086m in the three weeks to mid-December, compared with the record rise of £2,558m during the previous banking month.

To the extent that at least some of this lending may represent borrowing to meet tax payments still owing to the Exchequer since last summer, the underlying trend in lending may be slowly coming more into line with what the authorities would like to see.

The effect of slower credit expansion has been to leave sterling M3 0.2 per cent higher on the month, as foreshadowed in the Bank of England's preliminary estimate last week. M1, the narrow money supply, grew by 0.1 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 13

Merchant bank advisers dismissed

ACC takeover decided

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, the Australian financier, launched his takeover bid for Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation late last night amid reports that ACC had dismissed N. M. Rothschild, its merchant bank advisers, and the Takeover Panel had insisted on a redraft of part of the offer.

ACC believed that Mr Holmes a'Court's terms to gain control of the group would have been announced yesterday morning. The formal announcement was put back until 3.30 pm but failed to materialize.

It was not until 7 pm that the terms were finally disclosed, together with confirmation of Lord Grade's departure from the chair.

It emerged late yesterday that ACC had dismissed Rothschild because the bank would not agree to sign the takeover document without a throrough examination of ACC. Advice is now being given by Standard Chartered Bank.

It is understood that the terms of the offer now satisfy the Takeover Panel and the bid was given to the Independant Broadcasting Authority on Wednesday night. The IBA would have to approve Mr Holmes a'Court's proposals which appear to suggest a freezing of ACC control of Central Independant Television while details of how to reduce its holding from 51 per cent are worked out.

Central discussed the proposals at a board meeting yesterday but made no subsequent statement. However it now seems likely that the IBA will give its approval but will not make a statement until after detailed terms have been announced to shareholders.

Takeover timetable

December 1980: ACC told by IBA to sell off 49 per cent of ATV.

May 1981: Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's Perth television station announces it holds 5 per cent stake in non-voting shares of ACC.

June: ACC announces first fall in profits for five years, down from £16.3m to £14.1m.

July Mr Holmes a'Court raises stake to 16.68 per cent.

August: ACC decides to take drastic action to tackle problems in loss-making film production and records and tapes divisions.

September: Mr Jack Gill, Lord Grade's right-hand man for 25 years resigns as managing director of ACC. Lord Grade reduces his voting stake in ACC to 23 per cent Mr Holmes a'Court announces he now has 28 per cent of the non-voting shares, and travels to London to meet Lord Grade for the first time.

November: Mr Holmes a'Court announces he has lifted his stake in ACC's non-voting shares to 50.1 per cent and is appointed to the board.

December: Lord Matthews increases personal stake in ACC to about 8 per cent of the voting shares. ACC announces that it has lost £8.13m half way through the finacial year. The dispute over Mr Jack Gill's £750,000 golden handshake begins a stockbroker and Conservative MP Birmingham Selby Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark suggests that golden handshakes should be limited to £75,000 by law.

January 1982: National Association of Pension Funds backed by eight other institutions takes legal action against ACC over Mr Gill's comensation. Speculation that Lord Grade is under pressure to step down in favour of Mr Holmes a'Court mounts. Mr Gill says he may sue ACC for damages. IBA says it has been notified by ACC that takeover offer has been made.

North Sea output rises by 10pc

By Rupert Morris

North Sea oil production in 1981 was about 90 million tonnes, an increase of 10 per cent on the 1980 figure, the Department of Energy said yesterday.

Taken in conjunction with the increase in exploration wells from 35 in 1980 to 54 in 1981, and estimates of recoverable reserves being revised upwards by BP and Texaco, it makes an encouraging picture for the industry in 1982.

But oil industry sources pointed out that exploration was not the same as development, which could be severly curtailed by a continuation of what is seen as an unduly restrictive tax regime.

Texaco has announced two new investments: underwater well units costing up to £150m in the Tartan field, which has proved difficult to exploit for geological reasons; and production equipment worth £250m in Block 14/20.

Of these Tartan is by far the bigger long-term project, with 200 million barrels of recoverable reserves, but daily production estimates for 1982 have been halved because of the geological problems.

BP, meanwhile, has revised its estimates for recoverable reserves from the northernmost Magnus field from 450 million barrels to 565 million barrels.

The rapid increase in exploration is regarded by most oil industry experts as being related primarily to the seventh round of licences awarded last year. A boom akin to the mid-70s is not envisaged.

Department of Energy figures reveal, however, that worries about taxes have not stopped a steady increase. Production between January and November 1981 was 81,430,000 tonnes, compared with 80,467,000 tonnes for the whole of 1980.

The final 1981 figures now look likely to be well towards the top end of Government estimates of 80-95 million tonnes.

Production of between 85 and 110 million tonnes is forecast for 1982.

Chairman resigns at UBM

By Margareta Pagano

Mr Michael Phillips, chairman and managing director of UBM, Britain's second largest builders' merchants, resigned yesterday. He was immediately replaced by Mr Gerald Wightman, chairman of Sketchleys, who will be non-executive chairman.

Mr Phillips, who was paid £60,000 a year by the group, claimed last night that his sudden resignation yesterday morning was because UBM, which is losing money, wanted a scapegoat for the recession.

Mr Michael Phillips: 'scapegoat for recession'

Mr Phillips said that he had disagreed with the board over his view that radical changes should be made to the merchanting division of UBM.

"I wanted the group to find a balance between retail and merchanting business to avoid the violent effects of the recession", he said.

However, at the board's headquarters in Bristol last night Mr Bill Otley, finance director, refuted this argument. He said: "The disagreement, briefly, was over the structure of responsibilities within the group and nothing to do with either policy or strategy.

"The board felt the roles of chairman and chief executive should be split. "We offered Mr Phillips the role of non-executive chairman", he said.

In the six months to August last year UBM lost for the first time £831,000 compared with profits of £2.3m last time.

$1m sales a month for Inmos

By Bill Johnstone

Inmos, the microchip manufacturer whose majority shareholder is the British Technology Group, now has a turnover of $1m (£538,000) a month.

More than 600 people are employed at the company's base in Colorado Springs in the United States and the figure is expected to remain stable while the British plant at Newport, Gwent, starts production in July.

The company has just introduced its latest microchip, called a dynamic RAM. The chip has 64,000 memory cells used in computer systems. The other Inmos product is a static RAM, with 16,000 memory cells, again for use in computer systems.

About 80 per cent of the company's production is sold in the United States, the rest being split evenly between Japan and America. Those ratios are expected to change when the Welsh plant becomes operative.

Plans for the factory — which is expected to create 1,000 jobs by next year — are said to be on schedule. Equipment will be moved onto the site within weeks.

The Inmos board meets today to discuss its plans for the next year. The plans are expected to include scope for substantial growth.

Inmos appears not to have felt any ill effects from the recession. Everything produced is sold and the company is planning to design and manufacture microcomputer chips next year. A substantial amount of the work on this has been done at Bristol by British staff.

By the end of this year, the original three-year programme to establish an international semi-conductor company with bases in the United States and Europe will have been completed.

The company's products, which are sold principally to the computer, telecommunications and military equipment supply industries, are believed to have a sales potential of $1,000m a year.

Angry shareholders try to oust bank director

Shareholders tried to throw Mr Peter Balfour off the Royal Bank Of Scotland board at a turbulent annual meeting in Edinburgh yesterday on the eve of the Governments decision on the Bank's fate.

Meanwhile ,the Cabinet is understood to have heard the decision by Mr John Biffen, Secretary for Trade, to accept the Monopolies Commission recommendation to block the two £500m takeover bids for the bank.

Sharehlders voted 83 to 77 against Mr Balfour's reappointment, but after an adjournment he was reappointed on a card poll by 59m votes to 1.2m with the help of proxies held by Sir Michael Herries, the chairman.

Mr Balfour, who is chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries and one of Scotland's most prominent businessmen, said afterwards: "Some shareholders don't approve of what the bank *is* doing, which they are entitled to do, and they expressed this by voting against the first non-executive director to come up for re-election, which happened to be me."

The board's stormy reception reflected strong feeling in parts of Scotland against the takeover.

The Government will announce today its decision on the two bids from Standard Chartered and Hong Kong and Shanghia Bank. The Cabinet is not thought to have debated Mr Biffen's decision.

At the annual general meeting, Sir Michael met hostile questioning from shareholders on the board's wish to merge with Standard Chartered. Mr Peter de Vink, an Edinburgh finacier, said: "The best thing for you to do, and the people who have not so heavily been promoting a merger, is to offer their resignations."

Sir Michael said the board did not know what the Government would decide, but he said that if the bank stays independent, the directors had worked out a strategy for its development.

CBI tough line on lame ducks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

State aid for lame-duck industries should be subject to tough criteria, while industry must take the initiative to promote "sunrise industries", Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

In a keynote speech on industrial policy — the Stockton lecture, at the London Business School — Sir Terence said: "The restructuring of British industry will be carried out on a much sounder basis if it is done at company level than if we wait for some grand government plan."

But there were areas where the Government could aid casualties, such as core industries, to give them breathing space for reequipment and reorganization. There should be a time-limit for aid, he said. "We really will have to let one or two go in the future."

Selective action by Government to promote "sunrise industries" had raised strong reactions because of industrialists' fears of waste, involvement of civil servants and market distortions. But the Government should not be entirely unselective in areas such as educational policy or the dispensing of research and development assistance to private industry, Sir Terence said.

Governments had a primary role in defining the overall economic framework within which industry operated, but they also developed policies across the board for many issues — from energy and taxation to regional development and exchange rate levels. The only way to see if such policies were pulling in the same direction was to establish industrial priorities and needs of priority areas.

A welcome element in the Government's initiative on information technology was the setting up of an advisory panel of businessmen within the Cabinet Office to advise the minister, Sir Terence said.

Industry was not looking for a middle way between the policies of the Conservative and Labour parties or indulging in nostalgia for 1960s Butskellism. "Some of us are convinced that a number of our present troubles began in that period," Sir Terence said.

The CBI faced problems with any British Government. A long-term policy was needed for the nationalized industries, with government emphasis on limited management intervention, Sir Terence said.

Mines and rail gloom hit pound

By Frances Williams

The prospect of a miners' strike, coupled with the troubles on the railways, has cast a long shadow over sterling on the world's financial markets this week.

Yesterday, it fell for the sixth consecutive day against a buoyant dollar, losing 50 points to close in Londn at $1.8630 after dipping to a low of $1.8550 at one stage. This brings its losses this week alone to more than 5½ cents.

The pound's weakness against the dollar has been compounded by the American currency's strength, founded on expectations that United States interest rates are rising. In spite of continuing signs of recession many analysts fear that the Federal Reserve Board may act to tighten credit policy because of rapid money supply growth and buoyant private credit demand.

However, the pound has also lost ground against Continental currencies such as the Deutsche mark.

Anglo-Polish trade warning

British liner shipping has been forced out or the trade with Poland because of the economic crisis there. And the same thing could happen in the Russian trade if the West goes ahead with threatened sanctions in the next few days,

Stock Markets

FT Index 527.2 down 0.1
FT Gilts 62.24 down 0.06
FT All Share 306.67 down 0.72
Bargains 13,927

Sterling

$1.8630 down 50 pts
Index 90.1 down 0.2

Dollar

Index 109.3 up 0.9
DM 2.3080 up 215 pts

Gold

$376.00 down $4.50 cents
New York: $412.70

Money

3 mth sterling 15⅝-15½
3 mth Euro $14⅝-14½
6 mth Euro $15⅛-14⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AGB Research	14p to 271p
Benn Bros	6p to 92p
Devenish	7p to 305p
French T	10p to 110p
Gas & Oil Acre	5p to 405p
Jones Stroud	8p to 82p
McCorquodale	5p to 138p
Muirhead	7p to 119p
Philips Lamps	5p to 450p
Rosenhaugh	5p to 250p
Sangers	6p to 415p
Thorn EMI	19p to 443p
Willis Faber	5p to 376p

Falls

Blyvoors	23p to 456p
Broken Hill	20p to 570p
Grootvlei	11p to 394p
Husky Oil	30p to 400p
Kinross	22p to 497p
Ldon Shp	13p to 119p
Plesseys	11p to 345p
Racal Elect	33p to 390p
Rand Mine Prop	15p to 310p
Ranger Oil	15p to 360p
Sentrust	51p to 362p
Sotheby	13p to 350p
Venterpost	37p to 362p

Best foot forward

Start-rite, Britain's oldest shoemaker which has been manufacturing at Norwich since 1972, is creating 60 new jobs, increasing its work force by 7 per cent to nearly 900. The company, mainly a producer of children's shoes, expects to recruit further as sales, already up 25 per cent on last year, continue to grow. Forward orders for the spring are already up 18 per cent.

Recovery for French cars

The French motor industry is expecting a sharp recovery in passenger car registrations this year after two years of successive declines. The French motor manufacturers association is expecting a 6 per cent increase to 1.94 million as a result of the socialist Government's reflationary policies.

Fewer firms go bankrupt

The spate of bankruptcies may be easing, according to Department of Trade returns yesterday showing the three-monthly average declined to 447 in December from October's high of 463. December's three-monthly average on company liquidations of 747 compared with a six-month average of 650 up to September. In December alone there were 605 liquidations.

☐ British Telecom has placed an order for 29 System X

BUSINESS BRIEFING

BL to produce four new models in Metro range

BL is to produce four more versions of the Metro this year, the United Kingdom's best selling British-built car. They include a high performance model to be launched in the Spring and the Metro Commerciale for export to France.

The Commerciale breaks entirely new ground for BL. It has been designed specifically to exploit loopholes in French taxation laws.

Similar moves to extend model ranges have caused serious production problems for BL; but yesterday Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of the company's light medium car operations, said:

"That is all in the past. For the first time in our history we now have a combination of individual expertise and computer-based production control systems linking Longbridge and its feeder plants which allows us to handle such complexity efficiently."

Yen for robots

Kawasaki heavy industries is to invest 17,00m yen (£4,000m) to build what it claims will be the world's biggest robot factory. The factory will be completed by early 1984 and will use robots for tasks such as spot welding. The company expects to produce 2,000 robots a year at the factory.

Home insurance costs rising

Home owners will find insurance costs rising once again after the announcement from the British Insurance Association that house rebuilding costs rose by 1.1 per cent during the fourth quarter of 1981.

Over the 12 months to the end of December 1981 rebuilding costs rose by 4.5 per cent. If the rebuilding cost of a house was £40,000 in December 1980, it would have increased by £1,800 by December 1981.

Japan closures

Last year 17,610 Japanese companies went bankrupt the third worst figure on record. The total amount of debts left by the companies was 2,691,000m yen.

The number of company failures, however, was down 1.6 per cent on 1980 and the amount of debts edged down 0.6 per cent.

Steel output up

Average weekly steel production in the United Kingdom in December was 263,600 metric tons, up 18.3 per cent from a year earlier when it was 222,900 tons.

More Rolls jobs to go

Rolls-Royce is to cut 500 more jobs at its Coventry aero engine factory, nearly a quarter of those remaining after a de-manning operation which has halved the production force in the past 18 months. The management called yesterday for volunteers for redundancy.

Meanwhile, Dr John Watkinson, director of the Ansty turbine plant, near Coventry, where 500 of 2,800 jobs were shed last year, has warned of tough times ahead.

OECD prices slow up

Consumer prices in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.5 per cent in November compared with 0.6 per cent in October. Over the 12 months to the end of November prices rose 10.1 per cent compared with 12.9 per cent for all of 1980.

Thorn job cuts

About 4,000 employees at Thorn EMI were made redundant in the six months to September. The British workforce is now 79,000 compared it 101,000 at the time of the merger of Thorn and EMI two years ago. More than 16,000 jobs have been lost because of the recession.

Financial Editor, page 13

TODAY

Retail Price Index and Tax and Price Index.

Monopolies Commission report on takeover bids for Royal Bank of Scotland.

BSC boost for S & W Berisford

by Michael Prest

S & W Berisford, the commodity trading and processing group which last year acquired almost 40 per cent of British Sugar Corporation in a bitterly fought battle, increased pretax profits for 1981 by 12.7 per cent to £40.7m.

But without its equity share of British Sugar's profits, Berisford would have seen its own profits grow by just 2.7 per cent to £37m. Mr Gordon Percival, a Berisford director, described 1981 as "a year of very demanding conditions."

The violent fluctuations in the cocoa market had been particularly testing, Mr Percival said. Cocoa, normally the most profitable commodity for Berisford, was supplanted by sugar, and profits from coffee rose more or less to match those from cocoa.

Nevertheless, the final dividend of 7.1 gross means that after allowing for last year's capitalization issue, the dividend has been increased by 15.4 per cent to 10.7p gross. Mr Percival pointed out, however, that the dividend cover is unchanged, earnings per share covering the dividend 2.4 times.

Berisford is also contemplating further expansion, prohibited as the company is from adding to its British Sugar holding until after the end of June. Mr Percival said that Berisford was close to reaching agreement on buying for up to £15m a commodity trading company based in Switzerland.

One of Berisford's other companies to suffer in the adverse trading conditions of last year was Tom Martin Metals. Tame Valley Alloys, an aluminium processor, also suffered a sharp fall in profits.

Looking further ahead, however, Mr Percival was optimistic about the prospects for the group's metal trading operations.

He said :" We have been looking for an opportunity of making our mark in metal trading for some time."

This year could see an improvement in the profitability of Berisford's mainstream operations. Trading profit in 1981 was £47m, a fall of £800,000, but the share of profits from associated companies rose from virtually nothing to £6.2m. Of that sum, £3.77m came from British Sugar.

Mothercare merger goes ahead

By our Financial Staff

Habitat and Mothercare, joined together yesterday by shareholders approval of Habitat's £117m reverse takeover, will continue to trade separately, though there may be separate Habitat and Mothercare shops under one roof in certain properties, Mr Terence Conran, the chairman, said.

The new company will be known as Habitat Mothercare and has been admitted to the Stock Exchange official list. Dealings in the new company begin today. According to Mr Conran, the inelegance of the group's new name may be changed in future. A possible title for the holding company is the Parent Company, he said. No objections were raised and no questions were asked by the dozen shareholders at the two seperate meetings. Formal approval was given by 30.5m votes to 2m. The combined group will collaborate in textiles, catalogues and property negotiations. Habitat will contribute its expertise in design and styling of maternity and children's products and store layout.

£3m turnround at Muirhead

By Drew Johnston

A £3m profits turnround at Kent-based Muirhead, the electronics and communications group, pushed its shares up 10p to 122p yesterday. Profits for the year to September were £882,000 against a loss last year of £2.27m. Sales went up from £25.15m to £28.55, and a loss per share at 25.2p was turned into earnings of 7.3p. The dividend for the year totals 4.28p gross. No dividend was paid last year.

An extraordinary loss of £93,000 arose from the sale of assets in Muirhead Radio Communications, and the end of this business. The total loss on the subsidiary was offset by a profit on the sale of a Canadian freehold property.

Mr Donald Buchanan, company secretary, said yesterday that the tunround had been achieved through a careful review of the company's operations.

Closure of an uneconomic factory at Morden in Surrey, increased productivity, and a reduction in overheads all played a part in the recovery. "The recovery did not come through new products with high profit margins", he said.

At the half year, the company showed the first sign that these actions would be effective when it reduced its losses to only £95,000. Work for United Kingdom and overseas defence industries has kept the company's order book steady. About 22 per cent of production last year was direct exports, though its overseas companies raised the overall level of foreign sales to half the total.

Jones, Stroud profit nearly doubled

Jones, Stroud (Holdings) nearly doubled its profits in the first half. The Nottinghamshire supplier of fabrics and electrical accessories to industry, which also owns the Cash's name tape business, pushed its pretax profits up from £685,000 to £1.2m. Sales were slightly down at £14m, against £14.19m last year, though earnings per share rose from 3.65p to 7.32p.

The company has also managed to slash its interest bill from £421,000 to £240,000, but earnings of associated companies fell from £231,000 to ££69,000.

The interim dividend was held at 2.85p gross. Mr Peter Jones, chairman, said in his statement that the marked recovery in profits in due largely to the restructuring of the group, which the company's management has undertaken since the start of the recession. Trading was still difficult the new rise of interest rates had added to the problems, but the company was expecting profits in the second half of the year to be similar to those of the first.

Part of the recovery is understood to be the result of the cost-cutting exercise carried out over the past 18 months. In the accounts for the year to July, redundancy costs of £105,000 were recorded.

The market's interpretation of the company's improvement led to an increase in the share price of 8p to 83p. This gives it a market capitalization of around £7.6m, slightly up on last year's total valuation.

Broker and Elliott Group end dispute

A dispute over whether stockbroking firm Bone Fitzgerald had given investment advice to a director of the Elliott Group of Peterborough while at the same time acting as advisers to Jenks & Cattell, which was making a contested takeover bid for Elliott, has been resolved.

In a statement before Christmas, the Elliott board said that Mr Carl Chow, an Elliott director, had decided to accept an offer which was being resisted by the rest of the board, after discussion with Bone Fitzgerald, his personal investment advisers.

In an agreed statement published by all parties yesterday, Elliott says it has recognized that the release and newspaper articles based upon it are capable of being understood to constitute allegations of serious professional misconduct by Bone Fitzgerald. Elliott and their advisors, Greyhound Guaranty, said they are happy to confirm that no such allegations were intended, and that the press release was not in any way intended to cast doubt on the professional integrity and reputation of Bone Fitzgerald. Any such suggestion, they say, is regretted and entirely repudiated.

Greene, King ahead

Pretax profits of Suffolk-based brewer Greene, King and Sons rose from £2.6m to £2.9m in the 26 weeks to October 24. Turnover expanded from £27m to £30.7m. The interim payment, gross, is being raised from 3p to 3.42p a share. Greene's board reports that the group's market share continues to grow.

Cantors cuts loss

In the half-year to October 31, Sheffield-based Cantors managed to cut its pretax loss from 1980's £825,000 to £147,000 on turnover up from £7.75m to £10m. The board hopes that the second-half's results will compare with those of the second half last year and will not be affected by industrial unrest or the weather. Cantors is a retailer of general house furnishings, carpets and beddings.

Thomas French

A second-half upswing has enabled Thomas French and Sons to return record results for the year to October 3 last, in spite of the dip in profits in the initial six months. With turnover up from £16.9m to £19.3m, pretax profits rose from £1.34m to £1.65m. The total dividend is going up from 7.14p gross to 8.57p gross a share.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index on European share prices was put provisionally at 130 50 on Jan 12 against 130 65 a week earlier.

Technology by Pearce Wright

Marconi keeps pilots' heads up

The American magazine *Aviation Week and Space Technology's* first issue of 1982 contains nominations for special achievements in aerospace in the previous 12 months Understandably the astronauts who piloted the first two flights of the reusable space shuttle take pride of place.

But laurels are also awarded to a British team of engineers. The commendation says simply: "Ian Whitehouse and his Marconi Avionics team for development of the holograhpic headup display system for the General Dynamics F-16 and the Fairchild A-10"

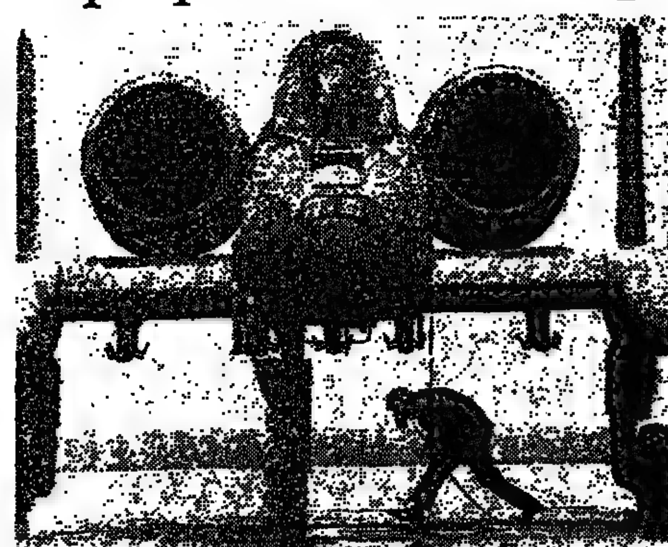
Behind that bald statement lies one of the most brilliant innovations in advanced technology to emerge from the electronics industry. For it is one of the few instances in which the principles of holography have been exploited for a major commercial invention.

The amount of available information on the equipment is restricted because this first application is for military aircraft. If past experience is a good guide, the modification of the process to the civil field is only a matter of time.. More exciting developments in the future, however, lie in the possibilities of three dimensional television.

The two aircraft, the F-16 multirole fighter and the A-10 close-up support aircraft, are the most recent machines to enter service with the United States Air Force, and hence are equipped with the latest electronic aids. This includes an improved version of the device referred to as a headup display, HUD, with which modern low-flying military aircraft operate. This method was pioneered some time ago by GEC-Marconi Electronics, whereby pilots have flight information projected optically into their field of vision; thus eliminating the need to look down at the instrument panel.

The alphanumeric characters and symbols which appear before the pilot are generated by a computer.

Now a new generation of headup display incorporating holography has been devised under a $100m contract to supply the USAF with a system code named Lantirn Hud. It is a scheme by which pilots will see the night scene ahead of the terrain over which they are flying. at low level, as part of their headup display.



A-10s like this are fitted with a holographic headings display system.

A hologram is the equivalent of a photographic negative in that it contains an image of an object that can be reproduced. But a hologram plate looke- like an undecipherable pattern of stripes and whorls. Yet those unrecognizable blurs have some remarkable properties. For example, a three-dimensional image of an object can be projected from hologram recordings; and that image can be photographed by conventional means to give a picture as clear as the solid original object.

An image is created from a hologram plate by reversing the process of manufacture. A laser beam is shone at the plate. Part is transmitted and part is reflected, reproducing an image at the spot from the hologram equivalent to the position from the plate of the original object. If the process is done in a specific way, the image appears in three dimensions.

However, that is not the particular property required for the HUD. This development was needed to enable low-flying aircraft to operate at night with an infra-red system which presents pilots with a black and white picture in their normal vision of the terrain. The request from the USAF was for the normal HUD information to be presented on that picture.

The difficulty of trying to superimpose the first generation of HUDs with the infrared system was a classic problem of the key-hole effect. The more you want to see through a small aperture the closer you have to be to it, or the aperture size has to be made larger in some way.

Conventional HUDs show their symbols on a partially flat reflecting mirror, through which the pilot also sees the outside world. Night vision presents a special set of issues. The pictures obtained from infra-red sensors are derived in a different way.

The Marconi Avionics Lantirn HUD uses holographic generated images of flight numbers and symbols which can be now merged in a "combiner" with infra-red wide-angle pictures of the terrain.

Business appointments

Financial director at Bowthorpe

Mr C. M. McCarthy has been named group financial director of Bowthorpe Holdings.

Mr Tim Sherwen has been appointed managing director of Thomas Nelson. He succeeds Mr John Jermine, who becomes executive chairman.

Mr David Massam has been appointed secretary of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry to succeed Mr Arthur Shaw, the present deputy director and secretary. Mr Shaw will continue as deputy director of the association and secretary of its Code of Practice Committee until his retirement on March 31. Miss Christine Hay has been appointed assistant secretary.

Mr Andrew McDowall has been named a director of George Wimpey. Previously a director of the George Wimpey Group's former holding company, he resigned to take up appointment as managing director of British Smelter Constructions.

Mr Gervase A. Thomas has joined the board of Leyland Paint & Wallpaper.

Sir Hugh Fraser and Mr David Maitland have been appointed to the board of GRA Property Trust as non-executive directors.

Mr John Bailey has been appointed sales and marketing director of ERF.

Mr Alastair Hanton has been appointed deputy managing director of National Girobank. He was formerly senior director.

Mr S. L. Finch, who retired last year as deputy chairman of the Weir Group, has been appointed to the board of P.I. Castings Group as chairman-elect to succeed Mr J. F. B. Jackson, when Mr Jackson retires

Mr J. A. Connell has joined the board of Carrington Viyella as a non-executive director. Mr Connell is a main board director of Heinz Inc and is the senior vic president of Heinz, responsible for UK and European operations.

Mr E. R. C. Farmer has been appointed to the board of Glaxo Holdings. Mr Farmer remains managing director of Glaxo Operations.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Thorn EMI rides the video boom

More than most major companies, Thorn EMI has cause to bless last July's Royal Wedding. The nuptials led to an upsurge in demand for television sets and video recorders which continued throughout the rest of the year.

With both manufacturing and rental outlets working at full capacity and the Ferguson TX range gaining ground, the group managed to beat stock market expectations for the six months to September 30, producing pretax profits up from £38.6m to £45.5m. But apart from television and video rental, the figures reflect better results from overseas and the absence of rationalization costs, particularly in the record division.

Record demand continued its slow improvement from the horrors of 1979 when sales plummeted by more than 50 per cent. But though the recession is still hitting demand, Thorn EMI is benifiting from closures in Europe and the emergence of new singing stars.

That is the good news. EMI films are still losing money, albeit not on a titanic scale. And the high front-end cost of depreciating video equipement appears to have wiped out cash flow on the software side. Profits from domestic appliances made a reasonable contribution against nothing in the comparable period last year. But engineering and lighting remain problem areas.

The board indeed, refer to possible disposals for businesses which do not fit into the corporate plan. And there is speculation that the lighting division, the very base of Thorn, will be hived off, maybe to GEC.

Thorn EMI is weathering the recession due to rationalization measures, the improved television and video rental markets, and relatively strong performances overseas. So in the year to March, profits could touch £110m pretax against £94m previously. Beyond that much depends upon the partnership with JVC, AEG-Telefunken and Thomson-Brandt for the manufacture of video disc players in the EEC, further disposals and an upturn in general demand. The shares at 442p reflect hopes that the large investment in video will bear fruit in the middle of the decade.

Money markets

Difficult days for the Bank

Yesterday's full money supply figures for the short December banking month showed nothing seriously untoward — unless, of course one holds to the view that the money supply should be contracting as the effects of the civil servants' dispute are unwound.

As it is, the figures once again confirm that sterling M3 is not the best indicator to be watching for the moment. Against sterling M3 growth at an annualized growth rate of 15¼ per cent since last February, PSL2, the broad measure of private liquidity has seen its annualized growth rate drop back to 12 per cent, while that for M1, the narrow version of banking money, stands at just 8½ per cent.

Of more immediate concern is the present and prospective liquidity shortage in the banking sector. In banking December the Issue Department took aboard a further £550m. of commercial bills. That total will have grown since mid-December, and next week the discount houses expect the total liquidity shortage to run anywhere between £1,500m. and £2,00m.

Interestingly the banks were buying on bills from outside the banking system during December to give themselves a greater cushion of primary liquidity. But it has been clear this week that, even though the banks may be running down their liquidity ratios (in line with the Bank of England's policy of flexible liquidity norms), liquidity flowing from the authorities through the discount houses has not always been working through to the banks themselves all that fast.

A serious complication now could be any weakness in sterling. The authorities may believe that they should try to prevent any rise in domestic interest rates, but their scope to use intervention as a support for sterling would only serve to aggravate still further liquidity shortage in the banking system.

United Newspapers

Trusting to expansion

While Fleet Street throbs with fresh speculation on the future structure of the national newspapers — and Associated's disappointing results yesterday did nothing to diminish rumours that it may well feature in any restructuring — United Newspapers quietly gave notice that it is proposing to move up a step in the publishing league.

Not that United is likely to have any aspirations about gaining a toehold in Fleet Street particularly after the death of former chairman Lord Barnetson. But by effectively sewing up the purchase of Colonial Securities Trust with an underwritten share offer, United will get its hands on a portfolio that should realise about £10m. — or considerably more than it would have been able to raise by a conventional rights issue on the equivalent one-for-two basis.

Given that United is already totally ungeared, albeit that last year's net cash position of almost £6m has been partly run down, there is going to be considerable scope for fresh investment and expansion. Over and above further investment in existing operations, United is looking actively for fresh opportunities in publishing, printing and information/communication systems, both here and in the United States.

Pre-tax profits for 1981 are forecast at £4m against £4.5m the previous year and more than £8m in 1978. That will leave a maintained dividend (offering a yield of over 10½ per cent) barely covered. But the expectation must be for a good profit recovery in 1982 as advertising recovers and the new cash earns a return.

Burmah/Croda

Setting out the strategy

Burmah has put a reasonably strong strategic case to its shareholders for the proposed £79m takeover of speciality chemicals group Croda. Essentially it is that the group does not have the trading base from which to grow as an integrated oil company — even if that were possible in a world where there is only limited control over crude oil supplies — and that to avoid becoming an ill-defined conglomerate it has decided to concentrate on a few core businesses.

The one area it has indentified as ripe for growth over the next 20 years is speciality chemicals, although there are contrary views within the chemical industry about its potential. In alighting on Croda, which lost its direction in the early 1970s, Burmah is claiming that its prospects are much rosier than if it were to struggle along alone given Burmah's marketing strengths through the Castrol organization.

To show it means business about its positive strategy, Burmah is putting the automotive components division Quinton Haxell up for sale.

Inevitably there will be a lot of hot air over the next few weeks, but at the end of the day price will determine the outcome. The 70p a share Burmah is offering is below asset value and looks cheap if Croda makes £15m or so in 1982.

But assets are only worth what they can earn, and Croda — through a mixture of bad luck and weak management — has not been making them that in recent years. Shareholders will have to decide whether Croda will respond to treatment rather quicker in the Burmah fold. If the past is any guide, it probably will, given Burmah's commitment to make this area of its business buzz. But it should be possible for the Croda board to squeeze a little more out of Burmah, even though it is conscious of over-paying for past acquisitions.

Paul Maidment and John McIlwraith

Gentleman of quality who got the measure of Lord Grade

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's Bell Group finally bid last night for Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation. Uncertainty and last minute hold ups had led to confusion during the day.

This is the kind of drama which has punctuated the long career of the ACC chief.

Mr Holmes a'Court's style is very different.

While Lord Lew Grade fits everyone's idea of the show business mogul — from the poor immigrant Jewish background to the ever-present cigar — Mr Robert Holmes a'Court is anything but the popular image of an Australian tycoon.

Quiet-spoken, tall and elegant, the South African-born but now Perth-based Mr Holmes a'Court carries himself as a gentleman of quality, as perhaps befits a scion of the Barons Heytesbury. Even his curious (and disliked) soubriquet, "The Profitable Loser", acquired from his knack of selling off strategic stakes in takeover battles he started, has about it the ring of patrician understatement.

His presence is assured and authoritative, both in private and in public, a skill augmented from his days as a member of the University of Western Australia's law school debating team, he arrived in Australia to read law aged 24 after studying agriculture in New Zealand.

On the surface then Lord Grade and Mr Holmes a'Court seem very different animals. But, in fact, they have many similarities. Mr Holmes a'Court, now in his mid-forties and reputedly one of the richest men in Australia, has all the toughness, entrepreneurial flair and workaholic tendencies of Grade, if not the penchant for showmanship — he smokes the slimmer Havana cigars. Many say he has the shrewder business brain of the two. Lord Grade has described him as "like lightening".

Like Lord Grade's, Mr Holmes a'Court's business empire, the Bell Group, is very much his own creation. He pays painstaking attention to detail and until recently checked every item of expenditure personally, including his fellow directors' expense accounts.

The origins of the Bell Group date back a decade. After university, he had set up a law practice with a fellow student and friend, Mr Nicholas Hasluck, whose father Sir Paul, was later to be Governor-General of Australia.

By his own account, Mr Holmes a'Court drifted into commerce when in 1970 the law practice went to wind up a well-known but near bankrupt textile group, Western Australian Worsted and Woollen Mills.

Instead, he bought it for £43,000 and then persuaded the state government to write off 80 per cent of a A$500,000 (£280,000) loan in return for a matching investment. The mills are now among Australia's leading textile groups.

With Mr Holmes a'Court at the helm, the company embarked on an expansion and

'I have no commercial interests other than my shareholding in the Bell Group. The only assets I have outside that are my aberrations like my horses and my paintings'— a'Court

diversification programme into mineral resources and property to boost its assets base. In 1973, it bought Bell Brothers Holdings, a construction and transport company which had run into trouble following the collapse of the Western Australian property boom that had come on the back of a mineral resources boom.

By 1976, the textile group held 94.6 per cent of Bell Brothers Holdings and Mr Holmes a'Court renamed the whole lot the Bell Group, making it his main vehicle. He is chairman of the group, of which, with his family company Heytesbury Securities, he controls more than half.

Three years later, the group started buying a number of strategic stakes in companies it did not end up taking over, but from which it derived useful profits. The first of these was the Australian airline, Ansett Transport Industries, another, the pastoral house, Elder, Smith, Goldsbrough Mort. In Britain, his sorties have included this newspaper and Rolls Royce Motors.

Such activity is estimated to have given Mr Holmes a'Court a profit of A$40m in recent years. In 1980, the group's net profits of A$5.1m were augmented by A$10.9m in extraordinary capital gains, and in 1981 profits of A$6.6m were similarly augmented by A$16.6m.

Brokers say that Mr Holmes a'Court has made very effective use of loss-making subsidiaries to take full advantage of tax benefits allowed under Australian law.

Mr Holmes a'Court says he has never started a takeover he did not intend to see through, but there always comes a point beyond which he thinks the shares are not worth the asking price and he is then prepared to sell to somebody who does.

His bullishness for British shares — he also has a 4.5 per cent stake in Vickers and a 5 per cent holding in Rugby Portland Cement — comes from a belief that they are underpriced because investors have overreacted to the state of the British economy. Less than two years ago, he was quoted as saying that there was a lot of money to be made in Britain.

His attraction to ACC, first revealed when his Perth television station, TVW, bought a 5 per cent stake last July, is that the film flop, "Raise the Titanic," had depressed the share price below a level justified by the company's asset backing, particularly its property holdings which have been estimated as worth between £100m and £200m.

Those who have know Mr Holmes a'Court during his rise say he speaks with wry humour of the fact that a renowned British media giant such as ACC should be a subsidiary of his little Perth television station, which last year did only a tenth as much business.

They also say that he likes the power which media groups offer and the kudos of owning big-name ones, as his concurrent bid for the *Herald and Weekly Times* group, Australia's largest media conglomerate, shows. The media is one of three


Robert Holmes a Court — shrewder than his adversary

areas which Mr Holmes a'Court underlined for the Bell Group's growth in his chairman's review with the last annual report. The others were transport and mining.

He also believes in integrating print and electronic media within a single group under one top management and with specialist journalist dividing their time between newspapers, radio and television. This may give some clue to his future intentions in this field in Britain, given his reported interest in the Express group of newspapers and known past interest in *The Times* group, although he recognizes the difficulties caused by British legislation restricting foreigners from controlling broadcasting stations.

It is a criticism of Mr Holmes a'Court that he does

His bullishness for British shares comes from a belief that they are underpriced because investors have overreacted to the state of the economy

not have experience of running a large organization such as ACC. The trading side of the Bell Group is relatively small for a company with international aspirations.

His response is that his role is that of the entrepreneur, the man whose talent is to bring together the ingredients of an operation. Where he needs to have someone to run something, he buys in the skills, as he did with Sir Larry Lamb to look after his Western Australia-based media interests.

While his skill is to spot the buying opportunities that others have missed, Mr Holmes a'Court has always been proud of the impressive lines of credit he maintains, supplemented by strong reserves within his companies.

The Bell Group's shareholders' funds have been increased to A$84m from A$17m three years ago through asset revaluations, redeemable preference capital of A$14m, a A$5m share issue and retained profits of A$37m.

In addition to the A$56m of new cash, the group's cash reserves have been available to spend on investments because its transport subsidiaries plant purchases have been matched by depreciation through leasing of equipment. In 1981, A$14.6m was transferred to reseves; the year before A$9.6m.

Borrowings have been raised from A$13m to A$26m and the offer document for Herald and Weekly Times said current sources of credit could yield A$48.4m from more than a dozen banks.

However, the extraordinary profits he has made from buying and selling strategic share stakes have made subsequent acquisitions easier and brokers say he will need to generate more such profits to sustain the group's growth of the past couple of years. Most Australian brokers expect that to happen.

Mr Holmes a'Court was recently quoted in the Australian magazine, *The Bulletin* as saying: "I have no commercial interests other than my shareholding in the Bell Group. The only assets I have outside that are my aberrations like my horses and my paintings and my vintage cars."

Like many self-made business tycoons, he has a passion for horse racing. He owns a 300 hectare stud named after his Heytesbury forebears. He recently paid a record price for a yearling in Sydney and he owns polo ponies.

Despite his wealth and his rich man's hobbies, Mr Holmes a'Court tends to eschew the trappings of the good life. He leads a relatively private life devoted to work during the week and to his family at weekends. He has four children.

A virtual non-drinker who drives his staff as hard as he drives himself, his idea of a business lunch is orange juice and a tomato sandwich. He expects that to be the idea of those he is lunching as well.

He tells with relish of a visit to a merchant bank in the City, a place of which on the whole he is scornful for its long lunches and, to his mind, slack hours.

The meeting was scheduled for late in the morning and soon his hosts were proposing lunch. They were shocked when he insisted that a secretary was sent out to buy sandwiches, telling them he was paying them by the hour and he was not paying them to have lunch.

— The empires they built —

Associated Communications Corporation

FILM, TELEVISION AND VIDEO PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION
ITC Entertainment Ltd
ITC Films International Ltd
ITC Film Distributors Ltd
Chips Productions Ltd
ITC Entertainment Inc
ITC Films Inc
Marble Arch Productions Inc
Precision Video Ltd

THEATRES
Stoll Moss Theatres Ltd

TREASURY
ACC Investments Ltd
Associated Communications Finanz AG
ACC Leasing Ltd

MUSIC PUBLISHING
ATV Music Publishing Co Ltd
ATV Music Corporation
Clogs Music BV
Music Today SA

LEISURE
ACC Leisure Inc
Jetsave Travel Ltd
Airport Park Hotel NV

CINEMAS
The Classic Cinemas Ltd

THEATRICAL COSTUMES
Bermans & Nathans Ltd

PROPERTY
Bentray Investments Ltd
Inter Centre Developments Ltd

TELEVISION
Central Independent Television (51%)

RECORDS AND AUDIO TAPES
Precision Records and Tapes Ltd

INSURANCE
Bryanston Insurance Co Ltd
Marbarch Insurance Co Ltd
ACC Insurance Services Ltd
The Concord Reinsurance Co Ltd

MERCHANDISING
ATV Licensing Ltd

PRINTING
Bryanston Printing Co Ltd

Bell Group

The pivot of the Bell Group is The Bell Group Ltd, the holding company. Its main subsidiary is the 98.3 per cent owned Bell Brothers Holdings. In the transport division, there are a number of wholly-owned subsidiaries covering quarrying, plant hire, earth moving, tyre distribution and freight forwarding.

Seperate wholly-owned subsidiaries are the textile interests, now called Albany Wollen Mills, and a metal pipe manufacturer.

The group also owns 79.4 per cent of an electric motor and pump manufacturer, Westate Industries, and 45.5 per cent of a marine equipment and hotels group, J. N. Taylor Holdings. In addition, the group has a 60.73 per cent interest in Western Australian Onshore Oil.

As well as its interests in ACC, the Bell Group has a 26.3 per cent holding in the Perth TV Enterprises, which has 30 per cent of Western newspapers. The Bell Group has a direct 32.2 per cent stake in Western Mail.

Business Diary: Parcel boast ● A bridge too far

What should have been a package of pure delight for rail users from Len Dumelow has arrived not only late but somewhat sorry looking.

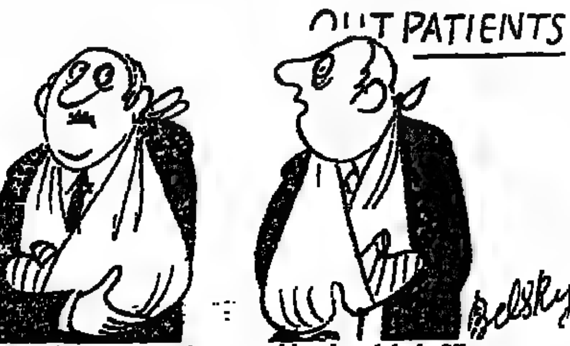
Dumelow, the secretary of the Central Transport Consulative Committee, a British Rail users, watchdog, has pulled off something of a coup. But not only is the announcement of the CTCC's victory — that of persuading British Rail to drop owner's risk conditions for the Rail Express Parcels service from January 1 — two weeks late in coming but of course yesterday there were no trains to carry parcels at BR's — or anybody else's — risk.

Now, to cap it all, neither Dumelow or fellow colleagues of the committee's secretariat were able to reach their London office because of the strike.

Dumelow was somewhere between Birmingham and his home in Rugby yesterday, but Business Diary found Arty Brown, his assistant secretary, at home in Brighton.

Brown was able to explain why the announcement was delayed from January 1 did say the changes had taken about two to three years to ring about after complaints from package senders throughout the country.

Brown estimates that about 62 million are parcels carried by this BR, service — much the same as five years ago. BR puller out last year from its collection service. Parcels are now only taken from station to station, so Brown thinks this might reduce the number this year even had there been no strike.



"Slip on the ice or golden handshake?"

Transpontification

The singer and writer George Melly popularized the adjective "transpontine" to describe scruffs like me who live in London but on the wrong, i.e. south, side of the Thames.

Judith Sheward (right) who lives in more pukkha north London, discusses this particular north-south controversy in the current edition of her *London Newsletter* for foreign executives looking for homes in or *near the capital*.

Of Camberwell, Clapham, Wandsworth and Greenwich, she says: "There are many beautifully modernised houses which just don't seem to find expatriate renters, despite the fact that many of their neighbours would be of the same age and backgrond, many of them younger professionals."

Mrs Sheward is a director of International Relocation, which helps to house and settle expatriate families, many of them Americans.

She tells me that recession or not, *Americans will still not tackle inner south* London, but will settle for smaller space somewhere smarter. It seems that once they leave the Melting Pot, Americans want houses either in a nice, white suburb just like the one they left back home, (£1,500 a month up) or else in Hollywood London, those nice squares in Chelsea and Knightsbridge (£2,500 up).

"Brixton has had very bad publicity, so many tend to equate anything from Wimbledon Common to Croydon as bad news,"she tells me. Even Putney can draw the response: "It's too far and we've seen some black faces."

Mrs Sheward went on: "I once got an American executive who said to me 'Please, we'd like to know if everybody else in this street will be earning £100,000 a year.'

"While you might be able to make such assumptions in nice, suburban areas in America, it's extremely difficult in London to walk down any street and say that, even if you see the handmade silk curtains and the Volvos outside."


Home and why: executive rehouser Judith Sheward at her own front door in London

Mrs Sheward's guidelines to wealth used to be "blinds in the windows, yellow front doors and brass knockers," but, she adds, "Everybody can get those from Habitat now."

For the record, her curtains are imitation silk, the door is burnt orange, the knocker is brass-and-paint — and there's an Escort outside.

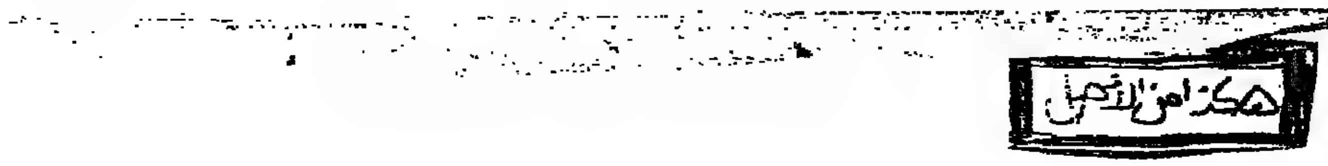
Devils to pay

I wonder if Lucas Industries is insured against low level strafing by the RAF's Red Devils? The decision to withdraw sponsorship must have been a difficult one for Lucas chairman Godfrey Messervy, himself a former member of the Parachute Regiment, but was apparently taken because the board felt continued sponsorship was not justified. Japanese motor firms in particular are believed to be eager to step in. Ironically it was sponsorship by a foreign motor group, Mercedes-Benz of Germany, which led to Lucas's initial involvement five years ago. Messervy was so upset at their arrival at displays in Mercedes vehicles that he persuaded fellow directors to bid for the sponsorship contract.

At the Red Devils' Aldershot HQ last night a team member said: "We need between £25,000 and £35,000 a year to see us through".

Ralph Quartano, chief executive of the Post Office pension fund presently taking legal action to stop a £750,000 gold handshake package to Jack Gill, relaxed this week with a night out at Greenwich Theatre — watching Sheridan's The School for Scandal.

Ross Davies



Stock Exchange Prices

Equities steady

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

[illegible]

C — E

[illegible]

F — H

[illegible]

I — L

[illegible]

M — N

[illegible]

33	21	Mang Bronze	29	..	3.1	10.7	..
154	72	Marchwiel	113	+1	8.6	7.6	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	131	..	5.8	4.4	17.8
51	33½	Marley Ltd	43	+1	3.2	7.5	14.6
32	14½	Marling Ind	29	-½	1.4	4.9	30.3
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	..	4.0	11.3	3.1
262	178	Martin News	253	• +2	13.9	5.5	6.0
270	208	Martonair	218	+2	10.9	5.0	12.7
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	220	..	5.6	2.6	11.0
224	128	Metal Box	182	..	18.5	10.2	14.2
52½	37½	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.8
25	12	Mettoy	14	..	0.1	1.0	..

O — S

[illegible]

110	79	Sunlight Serv	98	..	3.6	3.7	8.0
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	43	..	..•	..	..
188	92½	Swire Pacific 'A'	103	-6	..	..	..
178	140	Sylone	178	..	12.9	7.2	19.8

T — Z

26	15	TACE	20	..	..•	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10¾	Takeda BDR	£23	+½	17.6	0.7	26.1
8½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
404	316	Tarmac Ltd	398	..	33.3	8.8	6.8

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

193	122	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 14	Market rates (close) January 14	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8530-8650	$1.8625-1.8635	0.28-0.18c prem	0.48-0.38c prem
Montreal	$2.2150-2280	$2.2235-2.2245	0.10c prem-par	0.19 prem-0.10c disc
Amsterdam	4.68-71fl	4.69½-70½fl	2-1½c prem	5½-4½c prem
Brussels	72.60-73.10f	72.95-73.05f	10-30c disc	70-100c disc
Copenhagen	13.97-14.04k	14.02½-03½k	230-140ore prem	430-285ore prem
Dublin	1.2045-2130p	1.2090-2110p	21-32p disc	77-97p disc
Frankfurt	4.27½-31m	4.29½-30½m	2-1½pf prem	5½-4½pf prem
Lisbon	123.30-124.75e	124.20-50e	35-165c disc	110-395c disc
Madrid	183.25-185.50p	185.15-35p	5-40c disc	40-75c disc
Milan	2293-303lr	2301-303lr	10-13lr disc	38-40lr disc
Oslo	10.88-95k	10.93-94k	210-105ore prem	525-415ore prem
Paris	10.87-91f	10.89½-90½f	¼ prem-¼c disc	1½-2½c disc
Stockholm	10.45-53k	10.51-52k	250-185ore prem	705-630ore prem
Tokyo	416-22y	418-19y	3.35-3.10y prem	9.30-8.90y prem
Vienna	29.85-30.20sch	30.15-20sch	15-10gro prem	45-30gro prem
Zurich	3.43-49f	3.45-46f	2½-1½c prem	5½-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 90.1.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 14

Week Fixed: 14½-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14½	2 months	14½
3 months	14¹³⁄₃₂	3 months	14¹³⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14½-14¹¹⁄₃₂	1 month	15⅛
2 months	14½-14⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14¹¹⁄₁₆-14⅜	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⅜	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅛-16	7 months	15⅞-15⅝
2 months	16⅛-15⅞	8 months	15⅞-15⅝
3 months	16⅛-15⅞	9 months	15⅞-15⅝
4 months	16-15⅞	10 months	15⅞-15⅝
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15⅞-15⅝
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15⅛-15¹⁄₁₆	6 months	15½-15⅜
3 months	15½-15⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	15½-15⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14⅛	3 months	15⅛
7 days	14¼	6 months	15½
1 month	14⅞	1 year	15½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¼-14½ Close 16

1 week	14⅞-14⅝	6 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	15¼-15⅛	9 months	15⅝-15½
3 months	15⅝-15½	12 months	15⅝-15½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16 6 months 15⅞

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6635-1.6755
Bahrain	0.6990-0.7020
Finland	8.2010-8.2410
Greece	108.45-110.45
Hongkong	10.8770-10.9170
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5255-0.5285
Malaysia	4.1765-4.2065
Mexico	48.25-49.75
New Zealand	2.2815-2.3015
Saudi Arabia	6.3460-6.3760
Singapore	3.8080-3.8380
South Africa	1.7985-1.8135

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5320-1.5340
† Canada	1.1949-1.1961
Netherlands	2.5250-2.5280
Belgium	39.15-39.20
Denmark	7.6450-7.6500
West Germany	2.3075-2.3085
Portugal	66.70-66.90
Spain	99.45-99.65
Italy	1235.00-1236.00
Norway	5.8645-5.8675
France	5.8550-5.8600
Sweden	5.6300-5.6320
Japan	224.60-224.80
Austria	16.15-16.20
Switzerland	1.8540-1.8560

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8358-0.8370

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13-13½; seven days, 13-13¼; one month, 13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆; three months, 14⅛-14¼; six months, 14⅞-15⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $371 (an ounce); pm. $374.5 close, $376.
Krugerrand (per coin): $385-387 (£207.20-208.30).
Sovereigns (new): $91.5-92.5 (£49.20-49.70).

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	82
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	97
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	217
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	31
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	218-3
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	173-3
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	58
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	97
Bayters £1 Ord (150a)	155
Moray Firth Exp	98
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	298
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	150
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	17½+¼
Peek Holings 7p Ord	6
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	68
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	117
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	32
Do 14/20% 1968-88 Ln (ak)	89
Treasury 3½ 1987	£86¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (25‡)	Feb 12	7 prem-1
Kwik Save Disc (180)	..	84 prem
Wearwell (50‡)	Feb 19	3 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

هكذا من الأصل

MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Attention focused on electricals

Electricals dominated an otherwise subdued market yesterday, with dealers still heavily involved in overcoming the problems posed by the train drivers' strike.

Half-year figures from Thorn EMI proved to be slightly disappointing, with analysts proved right in their decision to downgrade earlier estimates of £50m, compared with the final figures of £45m. Jobbers immediately responded by marking the shares lower and were admittedly surprised to encounter an influx of cheap buyers which pushed the shares 10p higher to 443p in the absence of the feared £50m rights issue.

The story was less bright for Racal which unveiled half-year figures earlier this week.

The shares tumbled 33p to 390p after the group's seminar with the City to discuss the figures. But many brokers left the meeting despondent in the belief that the group might have to work that much harder for future profits. Analysts had earlier predicted that profits for the full year would soar through the £100m barrier, compared with £73.2m last time.

The rest of the electrical sector was clearly affected by the news, with losses in other big names. GEC lost 6p to 801p, Plessey 11p to 345p and BICC 1p to 270p.

Among the second-liners, Muirhead, in which Tyco Laboratories holds 24 per cent of the equity, rose 7p to 119p after a return to profits and the dividend list and AGB Research was also wanted after details of its Italian television contract rising 14p to 271p.

Elsewhere, the rest of the equity market relied mainly on bid situations to keep interest alive and, in spite of the looming threat of a miners' strike, the FT Index closed only 0.1 down at 527.2.

Gilts recovered early weakness, caused by concern over sterling and the miners' ballot, to close unchanged on the day.

Yesterday was the last day for dealings in shares of Mothercare and Habitat after shareholders of both companies voted to accept the proposals for a reverse takeover. Dealings start later today in the new format of Habitat, Motercare.

Shares of the Royal Bank of Scotland eased 3p to 141p ahead of today's official report from the Monopolies Commission which expected to come out against bids of both Standard Chartered Bank and Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. There were also unconfirmed reports that the jobbers had requested the shares to be suspended until the full contents of the report had been digested.

Colonial Mutual Securities returned from suspension 13p higher at 68p, after receiving a £10m approach from United Newspapers down 9p at 161p.

Audiotronic rose 1½p to 8p after news that a private company Ponyrand had acquired a close on 8 per cent stake, while reports of a boardroom split left UBM Group unchanged at 52p.

Meanwhile, among Australian shares, Geometal was 5p up at 15p amid reports of a a promising strike in Western Australia.

There were more dawn raid rumours, including old favourites like Rank Hovis McDougall, up ½p at 65½p Turner & Newall up 2p at 93p, and Tozer Kemsley, unchanged at 68p.

Better than expected trading news added 2p to Dixons Photographic at 160p, 2p to S & W Berisford at 123p and 10p Thomas French at 110p. But lower profits at Associated Newspapers, including a £3.4m loss at the *Daily Mail*, wiped 2p from the price at 173p.

Mines suffered another setback as the bullion price slipped a further $4.50 to $376.00. Among the heavyweights Buffelsfontein dropped £1 13/16 to £13 15/16, Kloof £1 9/16 to £13 and Randfontein £1⅞ to £26⅞.

Second-line breweries continue to attract attention after the Boddingtons-Oldham merger, announced earlier this week, with Mansfield Greene, King among those putting on another couple of pence in the hope that further mergers could follow.

In properties London Shop Property Trust dropped 13p to 119p after shareholders had given their blessing to the merger to sister company/Beaumont Property. Beaumont jumped 7p to 131p while Rosehaugh, which had used its 21.4 per cent stake in London Shop to oppose the merger, rose 5p to 250p.

Elsewhere, Centrovincial slipped 3p to 189p after disappointing figures.

Equity turnover on January 13 was £85.987m (10,836).

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Abbey Ltd (I)	30.08(28.92)	1.62(1.45)	—(—)	1.4(1.4)	9/3	—(3.94)
Assoc News (F)	229.4(238.6)	16.2(22.5)	25.5(36.7)	5.9(5.9)	26/2	10.4(10.4)
Cantors (I)	10.08(7.75)	0.14b(0.82b)	2.2b(12.1b)	—(—)	—	—(0.01)
Centrovincial (I)	—(—)	0.63(0.62)	—(—)	2(1.33)	15/4	—(2.66)
Danae Inv (I)	—(—)	0.33a(0.31a)	1.51(1.84)	1.61(1.6)	26/2	—(4.0)
Dixons Photo (I)	137.6(115.2)	6.08(5.01)	—(—)	1.3(1.3)	1/3	—(3.48)
Thomas French (F)	19.2(16.86)	1.65(1.34)	27.0(22.8)	3.75(3)	—	6(5)
Greene, King (I)	30.72(27.02)	2.91(2.57)	8.3(7.3)	2.4(2.1)	13/2	—(6.3)
Jones, Stroud (I)	14.06(14.19)	1.2(0.68)	7.32(3.65)	2(2)	8/4	—(5.2)
Muirhead (F)	28.55(25.15)	0.88(2.27b)	7.3(25.2)	2(—)	12/3	3(—)
Symonds Eng (I)	1.41(1.45)	0.1(0.085)	0.52(0.52)	0.2(0.2)	26/2	—(0.3)
Thorn EMI (I)	1,182(1,041)	45.5(38.6)	14.4(12.2)	4.05(4.05)	5/3	—(14.6)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Gross revenue. b=Loss.

BOC plans big US Expansion

BOC Group has launched a £135m programme to expand its graphite manufacturing operations through its US subsidiary, Airco. It is the biggest single investment in new production facilities ever undertaken by BOC.

Construction is soon to begin on a £70m plant in South Carolina to make graphite electrodes used by the electric arc furnace steelmaking industry, and a £65m facility in Texas to produce premium needle coke.

Mr Richard V. Giordano, group managing director and chief executive, said: "The new graphite facility will mainly serve the World market which is three times larger than the US domestic market and growing at a faster rate".

Dixons jumps to £6m midway

By Margareta Pagano

Dixons Photographic, one of Britain's largest retailers of electronic equipment, plans further expansion after pulling through the recession with a 20 per cent rise in pretax profits in the first half.

Pretax profits rose to £6m in the six months to November against £5m last time on sales £22m higher at £135m. The group is lifting the half-time gross dividend to 1.95p against 1.8p and the shares gained 2p to 160p.

The retailing manufacturing and overseas divisions all improved trading profits during the period because of greater demand but Dixon's processing interests suffered from intense competition. Profits here fell by £300,000 to £1m. The group's pharmaceutical division was also hit, losing £153,000 compared with profits last time of £12,000. Remedial action is still being taken.

Retailing electronic equipment through the group's 250 shops pushed profits there up to £2m from £1.5m. In the last full year the division made £4.7m.

Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman, says the retail division plans to continue investment in growth areas this year and 25 shops are being planned. Part of Dixons' expansion plans lie in selling telephone equipment for private suppliers now that British Telecom has ended its monopoly over telephones. Dixons can legally sell now although customers may not use them until they are approved by the British Telecom network. Dixons is now selling computerized memory telephones manufactured in Hongkong for sale through its outlets including, Greens and Rumblelows, via its subsidiary, Advanced Consumer Electronics.

Overseas profits rose significantly to £1.5m from £447,000 and manufacturing moved up to £308,000 from £223,000. After tax and an £18,000 extraordinary item, net profits are £3.4m against £2.45m.

Mr Kalms says Dixons cannot ignore present difficult trading but he remains confident of group's expansion potential. Last year the group made £10.77m.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13%, over £50,000 13¼%.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £857.50-58.50; three months £886-86.50 Sales: 5,000 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £854-54.50; three months, £881-81.50; Sales: 175 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £853-53.50; three months £882-83. Settlement, £853.50. Sales 14,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £852-53; three months, £879-80. Settlement, £855. Sales: 25 tonnes.

TIN was steady — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8625-55 a tonne; three months £8130-35. Sales, 890 tonnes. High grade, cash £8625-55; three months £8130-35. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8625-35; three months £8060-65. Settlement, £8635. Sales, 650 tonnes. High grade, cash £8625-55; three months, £8060-65. Settlement, £8635. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M 54.95 a picul.

LEAD was irregular — Afternoon. — Cash £324-25 per tonne; three months £337.50-38.00. Sales, 4,875 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £327-27.50; three months £338-39. Settlement £327.50. Sales, 4,175 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £411.50-12.50 per tonne; three months £434.50-25.50. Sales, 4,125 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £412-13.50; three months £425.50-26.00. Settlement, £412.50. Sales, 3,650 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £194.35 ($360.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steadier. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot 415.15p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 772); three months 429.65p (397.10c); six months, 445.50p (826.10c); one year 476.55p (883.30c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 423.5-24.5p; three months 438.5-59.0p. Sales, 32 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 416-17p; three months, 431-31.5p. Settlement, 417p. Sales, 35 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £592.50-93.50 per tonne; three months £617.50-18.00. Sales, 2,050 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £590-91; three months £615.50-16.00. Settlement, £591. Sales, 1,200 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £3000-3010 per tonne; three months £3056-60. Sales, 114 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3000-3010; three months £3050-55. Settlement, £3010. Sales, 114 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Feb 50.80-50.90; March 51.40-51.60; Apl-Jne 53.50-53.60; Jly-Sept 57.00-57.10; Oct-Dec 60.20-60.30; Jan-Mch 63.40-63.50; Apl-Jne 66.30-66.50; Jly-Sept 69.30-69.40; Oct-Dec 72.40-73.50. Sales: three at five tonnes; 159 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1138-1140; Mch 1149-1150; May 1134-1135; July 1127-1128; Sep 1122-1123; Nov 1118-1120; Jan 1110-1120.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — March, 1,191-1,192; May, 1,190-1,191; July, 1,198-1,199; Sept, 1,205-1,208; Dec, 1,216-1,218; Dec, 1,220-1,230; May, 1,230-1,240. Sales: 2,692 lots including options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 13) 100.61c; indicator price (Jan 14). 5-day average 100.47c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower/higher £167; the "whites" price was unchanged at £173. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 174.90-174.95; May, 178.25-178.40; Aug, 181.20-181.40; Oct, 185.15-185.20; Jan, 186.50-187.00; March, 191.75-192.75; May, 192.50-193.50. Sales: 5,160 lots. ISA prices (Jan 13): daily 12.89c; 15-day average 12.94c.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. — BARLEY: Jan, £106.05; March £108.65; May £111.95; Sept, £102.75; Nov, £106.65. Sales: 305 lots. WHEAT: Jan, £109.90; March, £112.75; May, £116.40; July, £119.25; Sept, £107.45; Nov, £111.10. Sales: 152 lots.

Wall St

New York, Jan 14. — Prices opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 1.33 pts to 837.61 shortly after the market opened.

Declines led advances 407-285 among the 1,136 issues crossing the tape. Early big board volume amounted to about 4.36m shares.

Investers were disturbed that for Albert Wojnilower, the first Boston Corp. economist, had predicted long-term interest rates would hit new peaks after the recession ends in about three months.

	Jan 13	Jan 12
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	28	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	15	[illegible]
Alcoa	24	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	33
Am Can	32	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	26	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	42	[illegible]
Am Standard	26	26
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	24
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	29
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	19	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	55
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	22
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	33
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	53	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	54
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	45
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	20	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	30	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	32	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	33	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	24	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	50
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	24
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	28	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	36	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	9	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	30
Fed Dept. Stores	35	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Jan 13	Jan 12
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	3
Ford	[illegible]	18
GAF Corp	14	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	30	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	33	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlte & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	32	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	26
Hercules	21	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	64
IC Inds	[illegible]	34
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	33
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	8
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	63	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	24	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	14	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	29
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	68
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	50
Motorola	52	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	30
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	23	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	19
Occidental Pet	23	23
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	36
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	47
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Jan 13	Jan 12
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	21	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	17
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	28
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	46	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	37
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	49
Texas Inst	[illegible]	73
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	42	[illegible]
TRW Inc	60	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	7
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	9	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	21	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	27
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	38	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Jan 13	Jan 12
Abitibi	21	20
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	42	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	49	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	24
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	26	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	2
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
120	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	120	—	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
200	187	Bardon Hill	199	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
104	85	Deborah Services	84	-1	5.5	7.1	4.2	7.9
129	97	Frank Horsell	127xd	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
71	39	Frederick Parker	71	+1	1.7	2.4	30.4	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	252	Robert Jenkins	252	—	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	-1	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Cricket

Sharma sees off boorish Botham

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 14

England suffered the agonizing experience of failing to take a wicket in the fifth Test match here today Viswanath and Yashpal Sharma stayed all day with batting that was both felicitous and skilful to put the game beyond England's reach. India were 395 for two at the close. England stuck to a thankless task resolutely though their outcricket was marred at one stage by some tasteless behaviour from Botham.

Shortly after lunch with the two Indian batsmen looking more and more entrenched Botham appeared to be taunting Yaspal Sharma after almost every ball he bowled to him. Through three or four overs Botham seemed to be indicating that Sharma should hook the numerous short pitched balls bowled at him and seemed to ask what sort of balls the batsman wanted. Some of this was obviously good humoured and mildly amused the crowd but as Botham continued to illustrate to Sharma how to hook it definitely transgressed the borderline between by-play and a deliberate attempt to shake the batsman's concentration.

Sharma a phlegmatic man of 27 playing in his twenty-first Test match remained unpertubed. When he studiously blocked a far slower ball Botham clapped derisively. Worse, sadly, was to come. Sharma finally edged a four through the vacant second slip position and Botham said something to him and made a series of gestures. It was tragic that Fletcher, the England captain, did not choose to intervene.

When Allott replaced Botham Sharma on drove one perfect four and hooked two more leaving noone who watched the incident in any doubt as to who had come off best. Asked at teatime whether he would be speaking to Botham Mr Raman Subba Row, the England manager said "I saw nothing going on out there this afternoon that was obscene or ungentlemanly. It is a man's game."

England for the second day only bowled 66 overs but India by advancing their score by a further 217 runs made good progress by the standards of this series. The quality of the batting ensured that the cricket was seldom dull to watch with Viswanath stroking the ball with his customary grace and timing and Sharma punishing anything loose with certainty like all touch players. Viswanath needs a fast wicket and outfield to be seen at his best and he remains one of the most eminently watchable batsmen in the world.

Viswanath's wrists are the most integral part of his style and his square driving and strokes off his legs brought him most of his runs though he also hit past midon regularly. He finished with 26 fours and improved his previous best Test score of 179 made against West Indies in Kanpur in 1978-79. Sharma was the perfect foil concentrating on defence for long periods but driving on both sides of the wicket when it was feasible. When Sharma completed what was his second Test match hundred just before the close he had been in six hours and a half and hit 17 fours.

Willis again tried desperately to extract the full benefit to be had from the pitch but like Botham and Dilley he was inclined to be carried away by its very liveliness. England all day bowled far too many balls that the batsmen were able to allow to sail over their head or duck beneath. It was wasted effort. Allott and Underwood occasionally induced some watchfulness but neither batsman ever looked like getting out apart from one chance offered by Viswanath.



Sharma: Second Test century for India, and Viswanath who put the game beyond England's reach. Sharma was playing in his twenty-first Test match.

India resumed at 178 for two and there wes a foretaste of the puishment to come when the batsmen took 30 runs from the nine overs bowled before England qualified for a new ball.

Botham's direction was poor and Viswanath raced to 97 by taking 11 runs from four consecutive balls when Dilley replaced Botham.

Sharma hit two legside fours, and Viswanath reached 101 his second hundred of the series when he played Willis on the back foot past mid on for three.

He had been in only 68 overs, which by modern test standards is good going and faced 187 balls one less than he took over his hundred at Delhi.

By lunch India were 261 for two with England's only flickers of hope coming when Sharma edged first Dilley and then Willis safely past Fletcher's outstretched right hand at gully.

Today is Pongal in the Tamil language, a sort of harvest festival, marked locally by a public holiday and there was no question that India were making their full share of hay.

With the first ball after the interval, Viswanath flicked Botham for four to square leg and the partnership became the best for India's third wicket against England.

This had stood at 211, achieved twice first by Hazare and Merchant at Delhi in 1951-52 and then equalled by Hazare again with Mankad at Lords in 1952. Sharma, of course, had come in at 150 yesterday when Vengsarkar who, today, was reported to have sustained no serious injury when he retired hurt.

The most eminent statisticians have never agreed about records when three men are concerned in a partnership, but the practice always used to be to include them.

The statisticians, however, will certainly spend hours arguing over this partnership during the afternoon. It became the best for any wicket between England and India by either side, improving on the 266 Hammond and Worthington put on for England's fourth wicket at the Oval in 1936.

Sometime tomorrow the world test record for the third wicket, the 370 added by Compton and Edrich against South Africa in 1947, may even be surpassed which will really put the cat among the pigeons as far as the record books go.

As the afternoon wore on England went firmly on the defensive with only one slip stationed and everyone else scattered round the sun-baked field.

Viswanath was 141 and the total 310 when he gave the only positive chance that England had of separating the two men. Viswanath pushed forward at Allott and Tavare at first slip failed to hold a sharp chance to his left at knee height. Poor Allott and poor Tavare. At tea India were 343 for two.

Afterwards, Willis was launched into one final assault with Gooch now in use at the opposite, but the runs continued to come remorselessly.

Sharma reached 102 when he edged Gooch through the slips and the stadium erupted. One spectator caused a delay when he tried to climb the barbed wire fence surrounding the field and policemen argued with him to come down.

Other spectators celebrated by lighting newspapers in one section of the stands and a bottle was thrown into the outfield.

The incident held up play for five minutes, but with smoke drifting across the field from burning newspapers the umpires took the players off five minutes early. In the old days, of course, the temporary bamboo stands would have been ablaze in celebration of India's great day.

For England the loss of the closing five minutes must have been a welcome relief, England cannot win this game now andIndia cannot lose the rubber.

INDIA: First innings

*S. M. Gavaskar c Taylor b Willis	25
P. Roy c Taylor b Dilley	6
D. Vengsarkar rtd hurt	71
G. R. Viswanath not out	181
Yashpal Sharma not out	102
Extras (w1, n-b 9)	10
Total (2wkts)	395

A. Malhotra, R. J. Shastri, Kapil Dev, † S. M. H. Kirmani, S. Madan Lal and D. R. Doshi to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—51.

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 26-7-67-1; Botham, 26-10-73-0; Dilley, 23-4-67-1; Allott, 28-4-92-0; Underwood, 22-7-59-0; Gooch, 9-2-27-0.

ENGLAND: G. A. Gooch, C. J. Tavaré, *K. W. R. Fletcher, D. I. Gower, I. T. Botham, M. W. Gatting, G. R. Dilley, † R. W. Taylor, D. L. Underwood, P. J. W. Allott, R. G. D. Willis.

Easy win for England's women

Hamilton, Jan 14. — England had an easy win over an international XI in the women's World Cup tournament here today. They scored 234 for three in their 60 overs, opener Janette Brittin hitting an elegant 138 not out, then held the international XI to 111 for eight in reply.

In Auckland New Zealand were all out for 80 runs after batting first on an unpredictable pitch. But India did even worse and were bundled out in 34 overs for only 37 runs. The New Zealand leg spinner Jackie Lord topped the bowling figures with six wickets for 10 runs off eight overs.

INTERNATIONAL XI

L. Thomas, st S. Hodges, b C. Hodges	42
C. Miller, lbw, b C. Hodges	17
I. Van der Elst, c S. Hodges, b Starling	0
R. Kendall, b Stother	17
R. Majandar, b Tedstone	11
G. McConway, c Court, b Watmough	10
J. Hall, b Tedstone	0
L. Hamilton, c C. Hodges b Lear	10
M. Harris, not out	2
S. Braganza, not out	0
Extras	2
Total (for eight wickets)	111

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-44, 2-49, 3-62, 4-84, 5-103, 6-103, 7-108, 8-111.

BOWLING: Starling 7-4-13-1, Stother 12-8-27-1, Court 12-5-16-0, Tedstone 12-9-6-2, Hodges, 12-4-42-2, Watmough 3-1-3-1, Lear 2-2-0-1.

ENGLAND

J. Brittin not out	138
S. Goatman c Miller b Majunder	28
M. Lear c Majunder b McConway	35
C. Watmough c Harris b Owens	9
R. Heyhoe-Flint not out	18
Extras (b-8, lb-5, w-2)	15
Total (for 3 wickets)	243

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-71, 2-179, 3-203.

BOWLING: Hamilton, 12-0-59-0; Owens, 11-0-37-1; Majander, 12-0-40-1; Hall, 12-1-45-0; McConway, 7-0-35-1; Kendall, 8-0-32-0. —Reuter.

Over to Kew

Iain Anderson, a 21-year-old Derbyshire cricketer, has flown to Australia to take up a three-month contract to play for a Melbourne club, Kew. Anderson, a middle-order batsman and off-spinner, played in Australia for England Young Cricketers, and was put in touch with Kew by the former England fast bowler, Frank Tyson, who now lives in Melbourne.

Canaries put parrots to flight

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 14

The Canaries beat the Parrots here today, or, to put it another way, Australia, in their bright yellow uniforms, beat Pakistan who were dressed in green. Australia's victory by 76 runs means that they can still qualify for the finals of this one-day competition. Sponsored by Benson and Hedges.

For them to do so West Indies must first beat Pakistan in Brisbane on Saturday and Australia must win at least one of their two remaining matches, both of which are against West Indies, the first in Brisbane on Saturday, the other here next Tuesday.

The table tonight is as follows:

	P	W	L	Pts
Wst Indies	7	5	2	10
Pakistan	9	4	5	8
Australia	8	3	5	6

The chances are that Australia will still not be out of it on Tuesday. If that is so, we should get an idea of how many people the Sidney cricket ground now holds. The new Brewongle stand — Brewongle is aborigine for watering place — though a fine and by no means inelegant building has reduced the capacity of the ground and a good deal of standing room has been lost. It is six years since 50,000 watched a day's cricket in Sidney, and it is yet to be proved that they still could.

Today 27,978 saw Australia win comfortably. Pakistan's unfamiliarity with the Sidney lights was no help to them, having played under them only once before, and have been given less opportunity to get accustomed to them in practice than they had hoped. Needing 231 to win they batted poorly. To have made as many as that Zaheer or Miandad would probably have needed to score a hundred. In the event they both failed.

Australia, put in by Miandad, paced their innings pretty well, though it needed 76 from their last ten overs to leave them with a reassuring total. It was Hughes who made this possible. Coming in at 111 for three in the 32nd over he finished with 63 not out, adding 87 with Chappell and playing the better of the two. Mudassar, at an inviting medium pace and off an enthusiastic run, took the first three wickets, and Imran, until he conceded eleven in his last over, gave nothing away.

By then Miandad was in a sweat, wondering what to do for the best. I felt for him. There was a lot of noise for one thing, and Miandad had the circle to think about, with the need always to have five men, including th wicketkeeper, inside it.

Ultimately, he found himself conducting operations from long on, barely able to make himself heard above the din. Until McCosker was out Pakistan must have been hoping to keep Australia down to 200 or therabouts. Instead, they found themselves needing to score 4.6 runs an over to win, and that was too many.

Twice it looked as though they might make a challenge. They were going along quite nicely at 30 for one when Zaheer slashed a long hop straight to cover point. At 66 for two after 18 overs, with Mansoor opening a few eyes and Miandad settling in, Pakistan had a fair chance. But Chappell, as he often does, came on an took an important wicket, Miandad falling leg before to a ball that kept low.

Wasim Raja flattered for a while before being bowled; Sarfraz, coming out in a glinting new pair of glasses, at once exchanged them for a helmet. Soon there was no one to stay with Imran, and when, going for a short run, Wasim Bari our old wicket-keeping friend pulled a hamstring. The Canaries went chirping home to roost.

Upon their reaching the final hang literally hundreds of thousands of pounds — the difference between the takings from the large crowds that would watch Australia play West Indies in the finals and the much smaller ones that would come to see West Indies play Pakistan. For the marketing people, things went well today.

AUSTRALIA

G. M. Wood b Mudassar	42
B. M. Laird c Bari b Mudassar	45
R. B. McCosker lbw b Mudassar	13
*G. S. Chappell c Faiq b Sikander	36
K. J. Hughes not out	63
† R. W. Marsh c Zaheer b Imran	3
A. R. Border not out	11
Extras (b-3, lb-8, w-3, nb-3)	17
Total (for five wickets)	230

D. K. Lillee, G. Lawson, F. J. Thomson and M. F. Malone did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—80, 2—108, 3—111, 4—198, 5—206.

BOWLING: Imran Khan 10—0—37—1; Sarfraz Nawaz 9—0—45—0; Tahir Naqqash 5—2—20—0; Sikander Bakht 9—0—43—1; Mudassar Nazar 10—36—3; Rjaz Faqia 7—0—32—0.

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar b Lillee	5
Mansoor Akhtar c Lawson b Chappell	40
Zaheer Abbas c Border b Lawson	12
*Javed Miandad lbw b Chappell	8
Wasim Raja b Malone	16
Imran Khan b Thomson	30
Ejaz Faqih c Marsh b Malone	0
Sarfraz Nawaz c Hughes b Lillee	5
Tahir Naqqash c Lillee b Lawson	13
† Wasim Bari retired hurt	9
Sikander Bakht not out	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 1)	7
Total (40.3 overs)	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-30, 3-66, 4-71, 5-89, 6-89, 7-99, 8-129, 9-150.

BOWLING: Lillee, 7.3-1-23-2; Thomson, 7-1-19-1; Lawson, 8-0-45-2; Malone, 10-2-38-2; Chappell, 8-0-24-2.

Injuries worry West Indies

Brisbane, Jan 14. — Injuries to key players are still worrying the West Indies who are already through to the finals of the one-day World Series Cup against Australia and Pakistan.

The West Indies arrived here last night to prepare for their weekend double-header at the Brisbane Cricket Ground against Pakistan tomorrow and Australia on Sunday.

Steve Comacho, the team manager, said number one wicketkeeper David Murray would be sidelined by a broken finger, and injuries to Michael Holding, Malcolm Marshall and Gordon Greenidge were also causing concern.

"To make matters worse, our stand-in wicketkeeper Jeff Dujon has a bad shoulder," Mr Comacho said. — Reuter.

Boxing

England throw down the gauntlet

Len Mills, secretary of the English ABA, has thrown out a challenge to his opposite numbers in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. "Get together and pick a team and come and box us", he says as he tried to settle just which country are home champions.

Mills was speaking after England's 8-3 win against the Irish in the match sponsored by Wimpey in Coventry on Wednesday night. Although England also defeated Scotland 10-1 in a pre-Christmas international, they cannot claim to be home champions, because they have not fought the Welsh for some years — the legacy of a dispute between officials.

England, however, have no doubts they are the best, and Mills continued his theme by saying: "What we would like to do is to take on the other three all at once. Twelve Englishmen against a team picked from Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It would make a very good match, but unfortunately, I cannot interest anybody in the idea."

England's big advantage over the other home countries is that they are heavily sponsored for the third successive year by Wimpeys, and the £150,000 they have collected has enabled them to gain far more international experience than most West European teams.

Highlight of last night's match was the featherweight battle between Peter Hanlon of Gloucester, and Gerry Delaney. Hanlon, an old campaigner for England, had to get off the floor in the first round, but fought remorselessly to beat the Irishman on points and win the award for the best boxer of the night.

Errol Christie, the new golden boy from Coventry scored his 46th consecutive win but had to go the full three rounds to beat courageous Tommy Corr from Clonoe.

RESULTS. (England names first): Flyweight, J Hyland beat G Hawkins, points; Featherweight, P Hanlon beat G Delaney, points. M Hanif beat McAvoy, disqualified third. Light Middleweight, E Cristie beat Tommy Corr, points. Middleweight, M Christie beat J Shorthall, points, J Price beat T de Loughrey, points. Bantamweight, J Farrell lost to R Webb, points. Lightweight, G Felvus beat D Fryers, points; R Ashton lost to P Murphy, points. Welterweight, B McKenley beat J de Loughrey — referee stopped fight first round.

RESULT: England beat Ireland 8-3.

Yachting

America's Cup dates fixed

New York, Jan. 14. — Dates for the trials to select an American yacht to defend the America's Cup in 1983 were announced yesterday. Robert McCullough, commodore of the New York Yacht Club's America's Cup committee said preliminary trials will be held off Newport, Rhode Island, from June 18 to 25, 1983. Observation trials will run from July 16 to 27 and the final trials will begin on August 16, continuing until a yacht is selected.

The United States defender and the foreign challenger must be named by September 8. The America's Cup races, a best-of-seven series, will start on September 13, 1983.

Football

Champions paired with FA Cup holders

The League champions, Aston Villa, could face the FA Cup winners Tottenham Hotspur in the two-legged League Cup semi-final. But with none of the fifth-round matches yet decided yesterday's draw means little at the moment, and threatens fresh fixture problems.

Villa will meet Spurs if the clubs win their respective home quarter-finals against West Bromwich Albion and Nottingham Forest. The other semi-final could throw together the two other English teams who won honours last season.

The European champions and League Cup holders Liverpool will clash with the Uefa Cup winners Ipswich Town, if both beat second division opposition. Liverpool must first survive a replay at Barnsley and Ipswich must overcome those famed cup fighters Watford.

Six of the eight teams involved in yesterday's draw are also in the FA Cup, and if the weather does not relent—or if many cup games are drawn—there could be problems. Next week the clubs will try to settle the League Cup quarter-finals and then play their FA Cup fourth-round games on Saturday January 23. There could be rearranged games or replays in both competitions the following week before, in theory, the League Cup semi-final first legs are staged in the week after that.

DRAW: Aston Villa or West Bromwich v Spurs or Nottingham Forest; Ipswich or Watford v Liverpool or Barnsley (the first leg scheduled for the week beginning February 1, second leg for the week beginning February 8).

The League Cup quarter-final between Villa and West Bromwich, rearranged for Monday, may have to be postponed again—on police advice. Villa's secretary Steve Stride, who arranged a meeting with senior police officers yesterday, said afterwards: "They agree with me that it would be a public safety hazard to stage a match at Villa Park with the surrounding streets and pavements as they are."

He added that a drastic thaw is the only hope of the match going ahead.

No action likely over complaints about England seeding

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 14

A black cloud, as heavy as those which hang above Madrid, has drifted on to the horizon of the World Cup. A war that has been waged between two presidents for four years in the private corridors of Spanish power could now spill out in front of the eyes of the world.

The two officers concerned are Raimundo Saporta Namias, the president of the World Cup organizing committee, and Pablo Porta Bussoms, the president of the Spanish Football Federation. Their surnames may be similar but their personalities and philosophies are different. Their current disagreement centres around the draw that is to take place here on Saturday evening.

Briefly, the background. Mr Porta originally offered the job of the committee's presidency to Mr Saporta in 1977. He turned it down claiming that his duties as a director of Real Madrid, the vice-president of the Spanish basketball federation, and a member of the Spanish Olympic committe eas well as Unesco's international sports committee, were too time consuming.

But a year later, after the death of Santiago Bernabeu, the man who gave his name to the stadium in which the World Cup final will be staged, Mr Saporta changed his mind. He then became known as the king of the world and grandly declared that he owed allegiance only to the ruling monarch.

Mr Porta, perhaps feeling undermined and overshadowed, was displeased, and battle began. It was an internal dispute until the end of last year, when, it is alleged, Mr Porta leaked the seedings to those who would listen in an attempt to prove his claim that the whole tournament has been fixed.

Mr Saporta, understandably, denied that that was the case, and emphasized that only the top six sides (Spain, Argentina, West Germany, Brazil, Italy and England) were being given preferential treatment. Yet Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, released a list of four seeded groups of six countries during the draw for the European championships in Paris last Friday.

Without such information, Belgium and France would not have been able to lodge an objection to England's high ranking. The case is to be heard later tonight but the feeling here is that the committee will do no more than formally accept the complaint and that no action will be taken.

If Mr Havelange's list of seedings, which should be confirmed tomorrow, is to be believed, then form no longer carries much, if any, weight, than the interests of politics and commerce. But, as *Harry Cavan, the president of the* Northern Ireland Football Association, said this morning: "If it was Wimbledon, you wouldn't want Borg meeting McEnroe in the first round."

Mr Saporta as much as admitted the change in emphasis when he stated: "This World Cup is all about business and advertising, no t football". It was a sad comment that provoded an immediate and not unexpected response from Mr Porta. "It is important to talk about football, not business", he replied.

Mr Saporta, aged 56, added that he wanted the tournament "to be discreet and efficient, one which does not grate. We could never hope to match the extravagance of Argentina, nor could we hope to make it the best in the history of the World Cup".

He is equally pessimistic about his own country's chances. "Who will win? The best team, of course. Sadly, that isn't Spain. We hope to finish somewhere in the middle of the final table. Somewhere in the final 12. We'll get through the first round, and then go out, in a dignified manner, in the second", he said.

Black Monday for Grantham

By Paul Newman

The nightmare that haunts a growing number of football clubs throughout Britain is turning into stark reality for one of the non-League game's oldest names.

Grantham, a Northern Premier League club founded in 1876, are in such serious financial difficulties that an emergency shareholders' meeting on Monday could result in the club being wound up. The chairman, David Boothman, says he will call in a receiver unless a substantial part of the £20,000 he believes is necessary to save Grantham is raised.

Not even the highest connexions appear capable of saving the Lincolnshire club. Grantham is the home town of Margaret Thatcher, who a year ago became president of the club. The Prime Minister has made a donation to their fighting fund and Mr Boothman has informed her of the present crisis.

With many other clubs, both inside and outside the Football League in financial trouble, Grantham's experience could be a preface to what may become a familiar tale. The problems which have brought about their decline—falling attendances and the failure of fund-raising activities to meet rising costs—affect most clubs in the country.

Less than 10 years ago, attendances of 1,500 were commonplace at Grantham's London Road ground. In 1974, 6,578 people watched them entertain Middlesbrough in the third round of the FA Cup. This season gates are down to around 400 and with the entrance fee only 80p (40p for children and OAPs) takings are pitifully low.

Yet, ironically, Grantham are currently in their highest position yet—fourth—in the Northern Premier League, which they joined in 1979 after spells in the Midland and Southern Leagues. And, weather permitting, before their home game tomorrow against South Liverpool—which could conceivably be their last ever match at London Road—the club's player-manager, Jon Nixon, will receive a "manager of the month" award.

Financially, however, not much has gone Grantham's way recently. Their sponsors pulled out at the end of last season, and, in Mr Boothman's words, "we haven't had a good cup run or a transfer deal lately, which are often saviours for the likes of us".

Two years ago Grantham sold their leading goalscorer, Robbie Cooke, to Peterborough United. After various deductions, the transfer netted Grantham about £8,500, but all that went on paying off debts, which remain the club's biggest problem. They also have an overdraft of £6,000. Their ground cannot realize any money as they merely sub-let it from a cricket club.

Mr Boothman said: "Our present crisis is not something that has just happened. We are now talking of debts we have to meet which are possibly two years old. For example, we have an outstanding bill of £3,500 for buses from two years ago.

"I feel we have made all the economies we can. We now travel to matches by mini-bus, with members of the board, including myself, driving. I even wash the players' shirts myself. The programme is entirely put together by myself and a couple of others. We sweep the terraces as well.

"We have no full-time staff and just 15 contract players, who did their bit recently by forgoing their win bonus—an offer they made themselves. It was a good job they did, because after that they went a dozen games without defeat."

Grantham have a fighting fund and a moderately successful lottery and last year launched a draw with a Mini Metro car as the main prize. Only £1,500 worth of tickets have been sold, however, and the closing date has already been put back as far as legally permissible, to February 7. If the tickets remain unsold, the directors will have to meet any shortfall on the cost of the car out of their own pockets.

The club's 70 or so shareholders will be asked at Monday's meeting in the town Guildhall either to buy more shares or to stand as guarantors for additional loans. Mr Boothman will tell them that if there is no significant progress within 14 days of the meeting, he will call in a receiver.

Mr Boothman, aged 26, became the league's youngest chairman when he took over at Grantham 14 months ago, just two weeks after joining the board. "With more than 100 years of history at the club, I hate to think that I might be the person to wind it up," he said. "But we've economized as much as we can. What more can we be expected to do?"

Alliance Premier League

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Runcorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwich Vic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bath City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dagenham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telford Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yeovil Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altrincham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kidderminster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frickley A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kettering T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maidstone Utd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gravesend	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Rgrs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trowbridge Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangor C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AP Leamington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	3

Loftus Road in great demand

There will be several matches on the all-weather pitch at Loftus Road this weekend. After Rangers play at home to Wrexham in a second division match on Saturday, part-time players will take over on Sunday. Barnet are due to play AP Leamington in an Alliance Premier League match at 11 am and then, four hours later, Hendon meet Taunton Town in the FA Trophy.

The second division leaders Luton Town have made arrangements to play at Grimsby tomorrow, if their match at Charlton is postponed. Grimsby Town are due to play at Leicester, but that game is also doubtful.

Even Leeds United's heated pitch could be unplayable for the match against Swansea City tomorrow.

Chesterfield cash dilemma

Ian Gaunt, chairman of Third division leaders Chesterfield, today gave warning that the club will have to sell their star players to survive unless support improves.

Chesterfield lost £140,000 last year, bringing their deficit for the past two years to £345,000. Bank charges on the overdraft are costing £1,000 a week and gates are down from more than 7,000 last season to around 5,000.

Gaunt told the annual shareholders' meeting that even if the club remained in this season's promotion race, it could have to sell to stay alive.

He said it was up to the people of Chesterfield to indicate whether they wanted their club to survive by attending matches and supporting fund-raising activities.

□ The Brighton manager, Mike Bailey has announced a mid-season clear-out of players, no less than six members of his squad being available for transfer.

Bailey is open to offers for four players who have appeared for the club in the first division—Gary Williams, Chris Ramsey, Paul Clark, and Giles Stille. Free transfers are being given to Tony Vessey and Tommy Mason.

The clear-out does not include unsettled midfielder Gordon Smith who has told Bailey he feels he has no future at the club and wants a transfer.

□ Manchester United have agreed to extend the loan period of Northern Ireland defender Jimmy Nicholl to Sunderland for another month.

Rugby Union

Hesford: 99 per cent certain of playing tomorrow.

Hibs' greenery helps English and Scots

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

After several days of doubt about the fitness of Bob Hesford, England's chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, was able to declare yesterday evening that their No 8 was "99 per cent certain of playing in tomorrow's Calcutta Cup match against Scotland, provided he suffers no reaction from training".

Hesford, who has had pain in an ankle following England's game against Australia, came satisfactorily through some rigorous practice after the team had assembled in Edinburgh. If it is found today that he cannot play, the Gloucester and England B No 8, Mike Teague, who has been added to the party, will win his first cap.

After arriving in the Scottish capital, England abandoned their plan to train at North Berwick, and did so in Edinburgh instead. By courtesy of the home Union, the forwards followed their Scottish counterparts by getting in some scrummaging practice, on the back pitch at Murrayfield, in a confined area which had been protected by straw bales. The going underfoot was distinctly tacky, but England were content to count their blessings.

Subsequently, the forwards joined up with the backs for further preparation, under floodlights, on the Hibernian Football Club pitch, which was in excellent order thanks to its underground heating system. "For our players", "Budge" Rogers said, "It was their first sight of green grass in weeks, and we are very grateful to Hibernian for giving us this opportunity".

The Scottish backs *had* also trained on the soccer ground at Easter Road earlier in the afternoon. It must be a long time since two international sides used exactly the same facilities.

It appears that the North Berwick club, which was all set to play host to the visitors, and with a ground said to be in better condition than the one the Australians used for training, were not best pleased by the late change in English plans. Last evening Mr Rogers was at pains to pour oil on ruffled waters. "We received a report", he explained, "that the pitch was not at all suitable. We sent messages through, and I am very sorry indeed if there was a breakdown in communications."

He added that it would be interesting to see whether Scotland played in the wide, attacking style against England that had helped to produce several spectacular matches, or in the tighter fashion employed against Australia. "Whatever the answer, we shall do our own thing, and we have the confidence these days of arriving for an away match at least with the feeling that we start level. I am less worried about a side kicking the ball behind us—provided we catch it, and support well—than if they run at us.

"Quite apart from their contribution to the lineout, Bill Beaumont and Maurice Colclough must be the best pair of scrummaging locks in the championship. If the best combined side were chosen from the two countries, I think there would be more Englishmen in it than Scots. That doesn't mean that we shall win, of course, but, man for man, I believe we are the better side and I'm confident we can succeed if we play to our capacity."

Beaumont shared his chairman's views. "We don't need to fear anybody", he said. "But we have to respect a very good Scottish side with some good home wins behind them. At least we had a match two weeks ago, and they didn't. That ought to be a plus in our favour."

Relaxation of ban on Sunday play

The Rugby Union have suspended their normal ban on Sunday competitive rugby to avoid a clash between tomorrow week's John Player Cup third round and the televised Ireland-Wales international match in Dublin.

The RFU secretary Bob Weighill yesterday wrote to all 32 clubs engaged in the third round, saying they could switch by mutual agreement to Sunday, January 24. "There has to be some flexibility in the current inclement weather" Mr Weighill said "and it is sensible to give clubs every chance." The ties can be played on January 24 if both clubs agree. However, if the *matches are not completed* next weekend they must be decided on or before February 13.

BBC's plan to televise the delayed international on *Grandstand* is likely to hit the gates of every home club, all of whom are "feeling the pinch" through lack of bar takings and match fees during the arctic spell. If rugby is possible throughout Britain next weekend, official approval to play cup ties on Sunday will be widely welcomed.

London Irish, who are at home to Coventry, are particularly pleased. Their spokesman Mike Flatley said: "The Rugby Union decision is tremendous.

Leading clubs go West to get a game

England's leading clubs, desperate for match practice before the John Player Cup, are looking to the milder South-west for salvation. Leicester, the Cup holders, have arranged to play Torquay on Sunday with a noon kick-off after a desperate search for a match by the fixture secretary Jerry Day. Their scheduled game today with Bedford, was cancelled yesterday. Moseley will play Plymouth Albion on Sunday and Bristol have been invited to visit Brixham on the same day.

Bristol, anxious to build on their winning run of six matches before their John Player Cup-tie at St Ives, are likely to accept an *invitation from the south Devon* club, telephoned through after learning that Bristol's game with Exeter today had been called off. The big problem facing Bristol is at flank forward where Rafter, until recently in the England side, is competing for his place against Polledri

London Irish will hold a pitch inspection tomorrow afternoon to decide whether Sunday's match against Pontypool can go ahead. Both Hospitals Cup first-round rugby matches yesterday—St Thomas v King's College at Honor Oak Park, and Middlesex v St George's at Dog Kennel Hill—have been postponed

Golf

Ozaki makes a name for himself

From John Ballantine
Palm Springs, Jan 14

Ozaki of Japan struck eight birdies in a remarkable 64 at Indian Wells, only nine holes of which he had ever seen before and was the surprise joint leader with Rex Caldwell, of Washington, after the first round of the 90-hole Bob Hope Desert classic.

That must be "Jumbo" Ozaki, the big former baseball player from Tokyo, you may think, but you would be wrong. This Ozaki is Teteo, the 28-year-old brother of "Jumbo", who qualified last June in Florida for the American circuit, promptly he renamed himself "Jet", easier for American consumption, and won a mere £2,800 in 12 tournaments.

"If I score four more rounds like this I will win here", Ozaki said. He now lives in Florida and, at 6ft and 12½st, is a bit elephantine himself. The only other Japanese player on the circuit, not resident, is Isao Aoki, 39, popular winner of the world matchplay championship at Wentworth in 1978. Aoki came nearest to winning the first American title for his country when he was runner-up to Jack Nicklaus in the 1980 US Open at Baltrusol, New Jersey.

In the rather confusing format, 128 professionals play Indian Wells, Bermuda Dunes, La Quinta and Eldorado with three different amateurs each day, the leading 70 returning to Indian Wells for a final round on Sunday.

Peter Oosterhuis, of Great Britain, had a fine round, as three serious mistakes which he made could have seen this score soaring. After seven pars, he drove into a lake at the 492-yeard eighth. Picking out he hit a long three wood into a good position, pitched to four feet and holed for par and with another par at the ninth he got out in level 36.

His first birdie came at the 411-yard tenth where a one iron tee shot and a five iron put him five feet from the flag. At the innocuous looking 376-yard eleventh he hooked his drive a few feet out of bounds. Taking three from the tee with a one iron he hit a glorious seven iron approach to six feet and holed out to drop only one shot. At the thirteenth he again found water but an eight iron to four feet won him a brave birdie and he followed this with another eight iron to nine feet for another birdie at the 375-yard fourteenth. A three iron tee shot to three feet at the 208-yeard seventeenth gave him his fourth birdie of the inward half and he just missed making it five when he grazed the hole from six feet on the last green.

FIRST ROUND LEADERS (US unless stated): 64, T Ozaki (Japan), R Caldwell. 65: L Wadkins. 66: B Curl, F Fezler. 67: D Graham (Australia), S Heath, C Strange, B Bryant, L Elder, J Cook. 68: B Allin, C Coody, T Kite, J Inman. 69: P Oosterhuis (GB).

Top-heavy schools' draw

By Peter Ryde

The draw *for the* Halford Hewitt Cup, competed for between teams of Old Boys belonging to the Public Schools Golfing Society, shows a preponderance of weight in the top half, although last year's winners, Watson's, and runners-up, Charterhouse, are both in the lower half.

Stowe, who are used to hard, first-round matches having twice in the last three years drawn Watson's, meet Rugby, who are hungry for another Cup victory, at Royal Cinque Ports. Eton, also in need of a tonic, could meet Harrow in a rare clash if both survive the first round but Harrow, who have shown consistently good form in recent years, have first to overcome Oundle, semi-finalists in 1978.

The attendance at the draw was hardly affected by the weather, although one notable absentee was the honorary secretary, Peter Kenyon, incarcerated by snow in the shires. The draw, made this year with the aid of two pudding bowls in the basement of a London club, has always been absolutely straight.

If the question of seeding has ever been raised in past years, it has been quickly dropped. Luck of the draw is an important element in the tournament, and in any case so many different schools have reached the finals in the past decade, that it would be a bold committee that dared to draw up a list of seeds.

DEAL: Malvern v St Paul's; Stowe v Rugby; Wellington v Blundell's; Merchiston v Westminster; Sherborne v Rossall; Cheltenham v St Bees; Bishop's Stortford v Gresham's; Whitgift v Radley; Dulwich v Fettes; Epsom v Bradfield; Shrewsbury v City of London; The Leys v Downside; Oundle v Harrow; Canford v Eton; Eastbourne v Marlborough; Lancing v Clifton.

SANDWICH: Taunton v Hurstpierpoint; Stonyhurst v Highgate; Berkhampsted v Forest; Chigwell v Uppingham; Winchester v Haileybury; Repton v Trent; Brighton v Bedford; Loretto v Felsted; Aldenham v Tonbridge; Mill Hill v Watson's; Framlingham v Edinburgh; Liverpool v Wellingborough; Cranleigh v Ampleforth; Charterhouse v King's Canterbury; Merchant Taylors v Wrekin; Glenalmond v King Edward's Birmingham.

McNulty takes lead with another 67

Johannesburg, Jan 14.—A second round of 67 took Mark McNulty into the lead in the South African PGA tournament here today. It was the same score as the one he returned yesterday and puts hi mtwo strokes clear of his fellow South African, Denis Watson, the first-round leader, and the Irishman, David Feherty, both of whom are on 136.

SECOND ROUND LEADERS (SA unless stated): 134: M McNulty 67, 67. 136: D Feherty (Ireland) 66, 70; D Watson 65, 71. 137: W Rogers (US) 67, 70; M McCann 71, 66. 138: D Roberison (US) 67, 71; G Henning 66, 72; A Oosthuizen 73, 65; T Britz 70, 68; G Player 68, 70. 139: F Allen 72, 67; P Simmons 71, 68; D Frost 68, 71; M Martin (GB) 68, 71. Other scores include: 140: G Brand (GB) 72, 68; T Weiskopf (US) 70, 70. 141: J O'Flynn (Ireland) 71, 70; D Smythe (Ireland) 68, 73. 142: R Rafferty (Ireland) 71, 71; A Murray (GB) 71, 71; J Heggarty (Ireland) 69, 73; J Bennett (GB) 73, 69.

Snooker

Griffiths is spellbound by witches

By a Special Correspondent

Th witching hour of midnight turned Terry Griffiths of Llanelli from a rabbit back to a Welsh lion against Steve Davis in the 17-frame final of the Lada £15,000 classic at Queen Elizabeth Hall, Oldham yesterday. He summoned his courage and sank the last black in the last frame for a nerve tingling 9—8 victory, but had to wait two and threequarter hours to take the frame after leading 8—3.

Emotions ran high but could not be expressed in the silent auditorium as the determined Davis started to come back into the game.

The Welshman, the world's leading player in 1979, had lost four successive matches against Davis, including a 16—3 defeat in the United Kingdom final last month and a fifth looked likely as the gap closed. Griffiths' face became glummer and glummer as though he was paying out the *winners' cheque of £5,000 from* his own pocket. Some "flukes" by Davis did not help him to find a winning combination for the elusive frame.

The world champion included a fluke on the brown as he progressed to a break of 101 which improved his score to 8—5. It was his first century of the match and his third of the tournament. Fortune guided a green into an unintended pocket in the next frame. After missing its intended destination by inches it travelled the length of the table and finished in the opposite pocket.

Success seemed impossible for Griffiths when later he failed to score a point and his rival put three breaks together for a score of 132 to square the match. No stage manager could have conjured a better finish and there were still more surprises. Griffiths set about his daunting task with a steadier hand. He opened a 63—19 lead, but this decreased to 63—52 when Davis potted the blue and was further diminished when the pink followed.

Smiling wryly, Davis approached the final ball of the match, but the imperfections that had crept into his play during the mid-session returned. He missed, proving he is human after all. Griffiths did not, and a smile at last brightened his face

Davis and Griffiths could meet again in the final of the world professional championship, sponsored by Embassy, which will be held at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, from April 30 to May 16. Davis, the defending world champion, is placed at the top of the draw as No 1 seed. In the opposite half, Griffiths, the 1979 champion, is scheduled to meet the Canadian Cliff Thorburn, his successor, in the semi-final.

Table tennis

Swedish victory throws the Superleague open

From a Special Correspondent

A remarkable 5—2 victory by Sweden over the holders, Hungary, has thrown the European Superleague title and relegation issues wide open this week. Hungary, who have won the title five times in ten years, and who have not been beaten since the 1978-9 season, were strong favourites to sweep all before them again.

Their defeat was all the more remarkable in that the Swedes decided against playing their former world champion Stellan Bengtsson and instead selected Jan-Ove Waldner, the teenager who last week gained a victory over the English Open champion Teng Yi, of China.

It is Sweden whom England play next at Macclesfield on February 10. If they could manage to win, everything might depend on the last match of the season against Hungary, just as it did last March when England were narrowly pushed into second place.

England were no able to play their scheduled fixture against Poland in Gdansk on Wednesday, but are now hopeful that it can be re-arranged, and they will start slight favourites to win it. They will be grateful that they pulled off their unexpected 4—3 win in Czechoslovakia before Christmas, because France, regarded as certainties for the drop, also pulled off a surprise win. They went to West Germany and won 4—3.

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	5	4	1	21	14	4
Yugoslavia	5	4	1	21	14	4
Czechoslovakia	5	3	2	21	14	3
Sweden	4	2	2	17	11	2
England	4	2	2	15	13	2
W Germany	5	1	4	13	22	1
Poland	3	1	2	11	10	1
France	5	1	4	7	28	1

RESULTS: West Germany 3, France 4; Hungary 2, Sweden 5; Yugoslavia 4, Czechoslovakia 3.

□ The team of three men who took Scotland from the third to the second division in the World Championships in Yugoslavia last year have been selected to represent Scotland in the Commonwealth Championships in Bombay on February 1-10.

David Hannah (London), Richard Yule (Aberdeen) and Keith Rodger (Edinburgh) are joined by Carol Dalrymple (Falkirk) and Valerie Thomson (*Glasgow*).

Scotland finished eighth in both men's and women's sections in the previous Commonwealth Championships, in Edinburgh in 1979.

Squash rackets

Briars settles another score

It was a week for settling old scores for the deposed British champion Gawain Briars. In the third of his round-robin matches in the International Challengers' Vase sponsored by Debenhams, at Mansfield he beat the world's No 11 Steve Bowditch of Australia in 55 minutes, avenging a 3—0 defeat in the world team championships in Toronto.

On Monday Briars demolished his conqueror in the British closed championship, Phil Kenyon—again by 3—0. Briars is now certain to qualify for the grand finals weekend in London in March.

RESULT: G Briars (Norfolk) beat S Bowditch (Australia), 9—2, 9—4, 9—6.

Today's fixtures

RUGBY UNION: Heriots FP v Musselburgh (2.30).
RACKETS: Celestion Amateur Singles Tournament (at Queen's Club, West Kensington).
REAL TENNIS: Ladies Doubles Tournament (Hampton Court).
SQUASH RACKETS: Moben Invitation (Kings Head S.C., Bawburgh, Norfolk).
POSTPONED: Fourth Division: Crewe Alexandra v Bradford City; Stockport County v Tranmere Rovers. Rugby Union: Club matches: Leicester v Bedford; Rosslyn Park v Esher; Weston-super-Mare v Plymouth Albion; Bective Rangers v Cardiff; Bristol v Exeter; Kelso v Langholm; Northampton v Cheltenham; Penarth v Maesteg. Rugby League: Second division: Salford v Hunslet.

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 4, St Louis Blues 3; Buffalo Sabres 6, Chicago Black Hawks 2; Edmonton Oilers 6, Washington Capitals 6; Toronto Maple Leafs 2, Colorado Rockies 1; New York Rangers 2, Minnesota North Stars 0; Winnipeg Jets 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; Vancouver Canucks 5, Calgary Flames 1.

Basketball

CHAMPIONS CUP: Men's semi-final pool, third series: Nashua Den Bosch (Netherlands) 83, Barcelona (Spain) 80; Squibb Cantu (Italy) 105, Panathinaikos Athens (Greece) 78. CHAMPIONS CUP: Women's group quarter finals, third series: Sparta Prague (Czechoslovakia) 69, TTT Daugawa Riga (USSR) 81. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 116, Atlanta Hawks 95; Milwaukee Bucks 111, Philadelphia 76-ers 107; San Diego Clippers 105, Dallas Mavericks 102; Kansas City Kings 117, Cleveland Cavaliers 104; Seattle Supersonics 106, Indiana Pacers 86; Golden State Warriors 143, Denver Nuggets 128.

Tennis

CINCINNATI (Ohio): Tournament, first round (US unless stated): A Smith beat M (Peanut) Louie, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; P Shriver beat L Antonoplis, 6—1, 6—0; B J King beat P Casale, 7—5, 6—4; S Hanika (WG) beat A Kiyomura, 6—3, 6—3; B Bunge (WG) beat M L Piatek, 6—1, 6—4; L Allen beat D Fromholtz (Australia), 6—7 (7—5), 6—4, 6—4.

Volleyball

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Men: First division: Coatbridge YMCA beat DV '81, 3—1; Tass beat Falkirk, 3—0; MIM beat Kilmarnock, 3—0; Bellshill Cardinals beat Paisley, 3—2; Dundee Kirkton beat Whitburn, 3—0. Women: First division: DCPE beat Whitburn, 3—0; Inverclyde beat Whitburn Academy FP's, 3—1; Dodds Troon beat Bellshill Cardinals, 3—0.

Skiing

Miss Sorenson completes a speedy double

Grindelwald, Jan 14.—Gerry Sorensen of Canada, surviving a near fall early in her run, sped to her second World Cup downhill triumph in two days here today, establishing herself as the firm favourite for the World Championship title at Schladming later this month.

Miss Sorensen, aged 23, from Kimberley, British Columbia, went down the bumpy 3.2 kilometre course in 2min 0.14sec, 0.40sec faster than her winning run on the same course yesterday.

Her scrappy style and tight turning put her comfortably ahead of the powerful Miss Epple, who clocked 2min 0.59sec to take second place

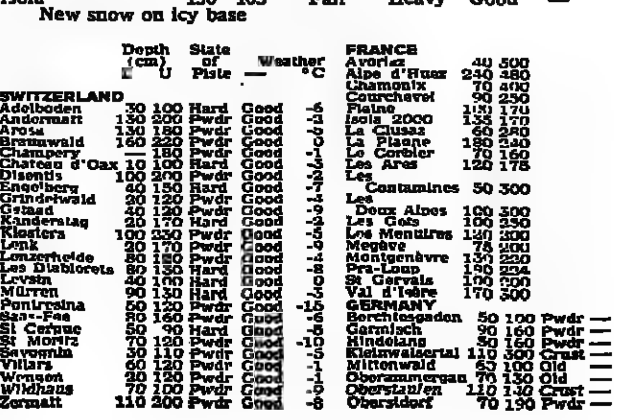
WOMEN'S DOWNHILL: 1, G Sorensen (Canada), 2 min 0.14 sec; 2, I Epple (W Germany), 2:00.59; 3, C Nelson (US) 2:00.72; 4, L Soelkner (Austria) 2:00.96; 5, I Eberle (Austria) 2:01.06. British: 49th: A Jochum [illegible].

OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, I Epple (W Germany) 217 points; 2, E Hess (Switzerland) 215; 3, C Cooper (US) [illegible]; 4, P Pelen (France) 87; 5, M Quario (Italy) 77; 6, C Nelson (US) [illegible]; 7, H Wenzel (Liechtenstein) [illegible]; 8, L Soelkner (Austria) 72; 9, G Sorensen (Canada) 70; 10, M Gros-Gaudenier (France) 65.

British skiers finished a creditable seventh, eighth and ninth in the men's combined event for the Europa Cup at Praloup, France. Mike Whealey and Dave Stuart, both 19 and from Southampton, were taking part in their first European competition, and came seventh and ninth, respectively. Craig Jenkins (Telford) was eighth.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Conditions Piste	Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	180	290	Good	Varied	Hard	Fine	-3
Hard patches lower runs							
Arosa	130	180	Varied	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Powder on hard base							
Courmayeur	155	270	Good	Varied	Heavy	Cloud	-1
Ice on lower slopes							
Grindelwald	20	140	Good	Crust	Poor	Fine	-4
Skiing good above 2,000m; lower icy. More snow needed							
Mürren	85	180	Good	Crust	Good	Sun	-1
Fine conditions for Inferno race							
La Plagne	190	340	Good	Crust	Icy	Fine	-7
Lower slopes icy							
St Anton	230	430	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-3
Good skiing everywhere							
Verbier	80	200	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Lower slopes icy							
Val d'Isère	160	270	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
Some powder on north facing slopes							
Zermatt	110	200	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	-10
Skiing good above 2,500m							
Isola	130	165	Fair	Heavy	Good	—	-1
New snow on icy base							



	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	30	100	Hard	Good	-6
Andermatt	130	200	Pwdr	Good	-3
Arosa	130	180	Pwdr	Good	-5
Braunwald	160	220	Pwdr	Good	0
Champery	—	180	Pwdr	Good	-1
Chateau d'Oex	10	100	Hard	Good	-3
Disentis	100	200	Pwdr	Good	-2
Engelberg	40	150	Hard	Good	-7
Grindelwald	20	120	Pwdr	Good	-4
Gstaad	40	120	Pwdr	Good	-9
Kandersteg	20	170	Hard	Good	-3
Klosters	100	230	Pwdr	Good	-5
Lenk	20	170	Pwdr	Good	-9
Lenzerheide	80	180	Pwdr	Good	-4
Les Diablerets	80	130	Hard	Good	-8
Leysin	40	100	Hard	Good	0
Mürren	90	130	Hard	Good	-3
Pontresina	50	120	Pwdr	Good	-15
Saas-Fee	80	160	Pwdr	Good	-6
St Cerque	50	90	Hard	Good	-8
St Moritz	70	120	Pwdr	Good	-10
Savognin	30	110	Pwdr	Good	-5
Villars	60	120	Pwdr	Good	-1
Wengen	20	120	Pwdr	Good	-1
Wildhaus	70	200	Pwdr	Good	-9
Zermatt	110	200	Pwdr	Good	-8
FRANCE					
Avoriaz	40	300			
Alpe d'Huez	240	380			
Chamonix	70	400			
Courchevel	90	250			
Flaine	130	170			
Isola 2000	135	170			
La Clusaz	60	280			
La Plagne	180	240			
Le Corbier	70	160			
Les Arcs	120	178			
Les Contamines	50	300			
Les Deux Alpes	100	300			
Les Gets	100	250			
Les Menuires	130	300			
Megève	75	200			
Montgenèvre	130	220			
Pra-Loup	190	234			
St Gervais	100	200			
Val d'Isère	170	300			
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	50	100	Pwdr	—	-3
Garmisch	90	160	Pwdr	—	-10
Hindelang	30	160	Pwdr	—	-11
Kleinwalsertal	110	300	Crust	—	-5
Mittenwald	65	100	Old	—	-1
Oberammergau	70	130	Old	—	-10
Oberstaufen	110	130	Crust	—	-9
Oberstdorf	70	190	Pwdr	—	-15

Racing

Tote's about turn fuels levy dispute

By Michael Seely

Further fuel was added to the fire of the dispute between the Horserace Betting Levy Board and the bookmakers over the 21st Levy Scheme by the decision of Woodrow Wyatt, the chairman of the Tote, to do an about turn and reject the idea of a proposed increase in the levy. Last November, Mr Wyatt wrote to Lord Plummer saying that the Tote would consider, sympathetically, an increased contribution. But in a letter to Sir William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, the chairman of the Tote now says that his board cannot afford any increase and warned of the danger to racing and to betting if one is granted.

Mr Wyatt went on to add that he saw no early chance of a return to the situation in 1980/81, when turnover in their shops increased on a like-for-like basis by 17 per cent. It was on the assumption that the subsequent drop in turnover, in relation to inflation, was only temporary and would return to something approaching the former level that the Tote had been willing to support the Levy Board in an increase in the percentage rate for the levy. However, his opinion now is that the flatness of the economy is clearly at the root of the decline in real terms.

Putting it simply, the Tote's view is now the same as that of the bookmakers. Apart from the loss of turnover, due to the prolonged spell of bad weather, there is no increase in the volume of money spent by the public in terms of real money. Costs, on the other hand, have kept pace with inflation. "Our own rise in expenses (including rents, rates, maintenance of wages) in the betting shop, from April 1 to *December 31 on a year-on-year* basis, has been 10.5 per cent which will amount to some £800,000 in the full year."

Mr Wyatt also feels that if the Levy Board receives its proper increase, which is in the order of 38 per cent, bookmakers would have to raise their deductions from punters' winnings at the general level of 10 per cent to 10½ per cent. This, he feels, would be counterproductive and might lead to an increase in illegal betting.

Lord Plummer was, quite naturally, shaken by this new development but remained firm in his conviction that the Tote and the bookmakers depend on healthy, honest racing and that racing which is feeling the effects of the recession and inflation must be subsidised. The real crux of the problem, however, is the critically high level of betting duties at 8 per cent.

Lord Plummer went on, "If the Home Secretary determines against the Levy Board's requested modest increase, there is no way we can go ahead with any attempt to purchase Aintree and to save the Grand National."

The Levy Board have stated their case and the Tote and the bookmakers have put forward their points of view. At the moment Richard Langdon, the accountant appointed by the Government, is making his own investigations. It will then be up to the Home Secretary to consider Mr Langdon's report, in conjunction with the submissions of the Levy Board and the bookmakers, before reaching his decision. *It is not expected that this* will be announced until March.

It is an extremely difficult situation. Both the racing and betting industries rely heavily on each other for support. It is a self-evident fact that neither could exist without the other. Quite obviously, both sides are feeling the effects of the recession. But although there is some justification in the bookmakers objections to so much of the punters' money being spent on subsidising the already well-endowed pattern racing, on balance, it must be reasonable that they should be asked to pay as big an increase as they can afford, without damaging their own interests or those of their shareholders. Only Mr Langdon will be able to advise Sir William Whitelaw about the situation regarding the bookmakers' profits, after studying all the facts available.

□ Neville Callaghan, the Newmarket trainer, has booked John O'Neill to ride his Triumph hurdle hope, Royal Vulcan, at Cheltenham in March. The four-year-old will have one race before Cheltenham, either the Tote Placepot Hurdle at Kempton on February 27 or the Victor Ludorum Hurdle at Haydock on March 6.

Ascot card to be rerun next month

Simultaneously with the news of the abandonment of tomorrow's important meeting at Ascot, it was good to hear that the entire afternoon's racing, including *the Lambert and Butler* Steeplechase Final, will be held on Wednesday, February 24, weather permitting, Michael Seely writes. The Hairy Mary Hurdle, which was due to be run this afternoon, will also be added

The Horse Race Betting Levy Board said that this was part of a recovery programme to salvage as much as possible of what has been lost to the industry. Thirty replacement fixtures have already been promised and Lord Plummer will chair a meeting on Monday to consider the possibility of staging further additional meetings. The Jockey Club say that this is an entirely new step. Tacking on abandoned feature races to later meetings has been done before, but the idea of resuscitating an entire day's racing is an innovation.

Michael Dickinson, the trainer of Wayward Lad, the ante-post favourite for the postponed final, welcomed rhe move. "I think that this is a marvellous idea. I will certainly send Wayward Lad south in February, and I hope that it will be possible for additional important fixtures to be saved

Tomorrow's two other scheduled meetings, Newcastle and Market Rasen, were called *off* yesterday, along with Navan.

Bowls

Bryant tries for four in a row

David Bryant, the defending champion, will attempt his fourth successive victory in the world indoor championship at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, from February 9 to 14. Bryant will oppose 15 of the world's best indoor bowlers in the sports richest ever tournament which carries £12,000 in prize money. If he wins, Bryant will collect £4,000.

FIRST ROUND DRAW: J Dunn (England) v B McFadden (Canada); J Hoskins (Australia) v D Bryant (England); M Pike (Channel Islands) v J Boyle (Scotland); S Arculli (US) v J Barker (Ireland); J Watson (Scotland) v P O'Brien (Zimbabwe); P Bryant (NZ) v D Tso (Hongkong); J Fullerton (Scotland) v D Cutler (England).

Cross-country

Polish event may go to Scotland

By Iain Mackenzie

The world cross-country championships which were to have taken place in Poland on March 21 may now be switched to Scotland. The Polish authorities said yesterday that because of the political problems in their country the races due to take place around Warsaw could not now continue.

The Scottish Amateur Athletic Association stepped in and there is every possibility that they will offer facilities for the event. A spokesman said last night: "We are doing a feasibility study *on* case we are asked

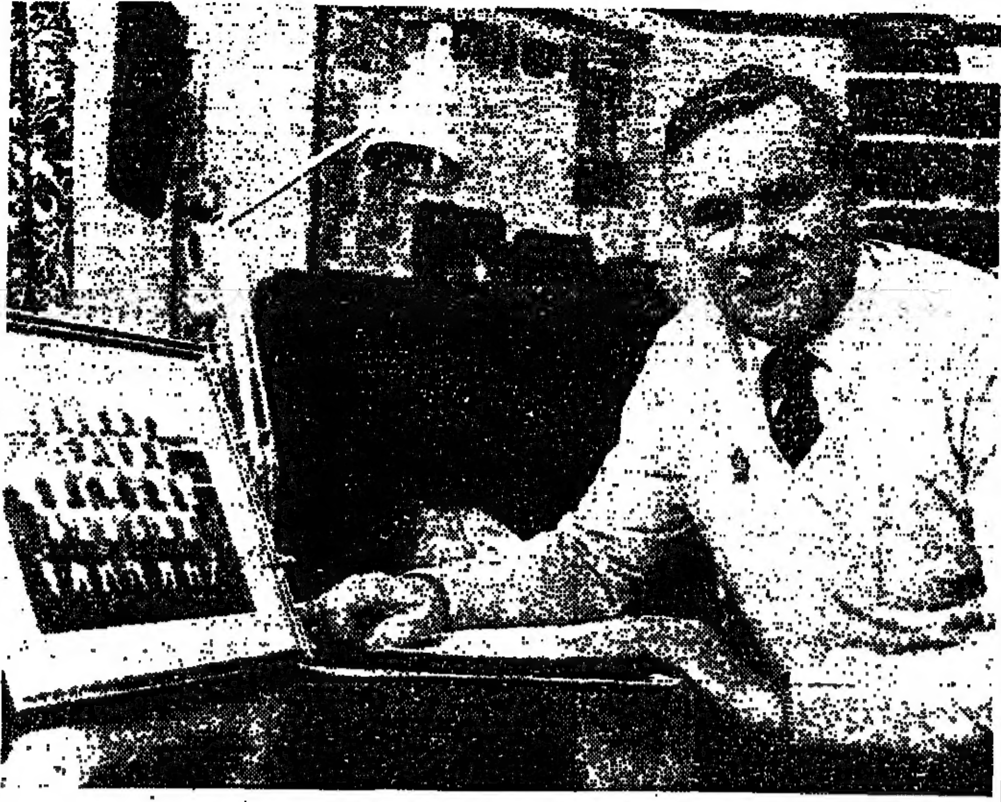
هكذا من الأصل

Extrovert England and Watford doctor has one ambition left to achieve

Vital part of an important family

Any week now Dr Vernon Edwards will catch a plane to Spain where the water flows mainly in the pipes and bring back a sample. Apart from the tap water, he'll also bring back some of the bottled variety. He'll get it tested by his local hospital laboratory in sunny Watford, and with a bit of luck, pronounce it perfectly all right. You have to be very careful, when you're looking after footballers.

Dr Edwards is the club doctor at Watford, and also club doctor for the England team. He had only an hour to spare for lunch in between seeing patients at his busy general practice in suburban Watford. We tried for a sandwich first of all at his local club, Old Merchant Taylors', (he went to school and later played with great distinction for the Old Boys ninth team. Well, he was captain, so that does distinguish him). But it was too crowded. So we drove into metropolitan Watford, where he is a JP and many other important things, and headed for the YMCA, of which he was chairman for many years.



Dr Edwards: like the players, had to work his way through the ranks

In the multi-story car park, we parked by chance beside a car containing two of his Watford charges, Kenny Jackett (who has played for Wales under-21) and John Barnes, a young black player with enormous potential, so everyone in Watford says. They had a brief chat, the details of which cannot be revealed.

As the two young players left to do some shopping, Barnes leaned through the doctor's car window. "And can you give us a note, Doc?" he said, without a trace of a smile. "Just say they're working us too hard, eh."

Dr Edwards smiled broadly, which is his trade mark. Every football club doctor I have ever met is an extrovert, at ease with the nobs and with the lads, ready for a joke and for a gargle, although not naturally when on duty. At the YMCA bar, he had a slimline tonic.

"Grayham does work them very hard," he said, referring to Grayham Taylor, the Watford manager." He demands a lot, but in return, he gets a lot out of them. "I am achieving my ambition by going to the World Cup finals in Spain with England. My other ambition is to be a club doctor in the first division — with Watford of course."

His father was a dentist. After Merchant Taylors', he went into the Royal Navy where he was a telegraphist. After a spell as a farm labourer, he went to train as a doctor at St Thomas's. He started as a GP in Watford in 1956 and is now at 53, the oldest partner in a partnership of six.

In that bad winter of 1963, the club doctor at Watford collapsed and died after shovelling some snow. The club was stuck for someone to look after their injured and heard that Dr Edwards was a hearty sort of chap, just finished playing rugby, terribly keen on squash, and asked if he would like the job.

"I don't think I'd watched a game of soccer in my life, but it sounded an interesting job. I later went on a few courses on sports injuries. In those days, it was a bit of a cottage industry. Now it is much more scientific."

His contact with the England team happened by chance. He was on holiday in Middlesbrough in 1970 with his wife (they have four children, now almost grown up, two sons and two daughters) and went along to Middlesbrough's match on Saturday afternoon where he met the England doctor, who was then Neil Phillips. Not long afterwards, he got a call from Sir Alf Ramsey, asking if he would look after the England youth team.

He went with them to the Little World Cup finals in Czechoslovakia, and experienced his first injury crisis, at England level. Trevor Francis, then 16, ran into the goal net, grabbed at it and pulled the crossbar down on top of himself. "I thought he'd fractured his thigh, but he had damaged only his musculator. I mixed up some plaster of Paris in my hotel bedroom and put him in it straight away. This was somewhere in East Czechoslovakia, can't remember the name of the town, miles out of the way. I'd taken plastic bandages with my medical kit, just in case. I got him fit in just one week, fit enough to play in the final against Porugal. And we won."

Today, Dr Edwards has a hotel napkin signed by all those under-18 players on the wall of his Watford surgery, along with other England photographs and team badges. It's not to show off but to distract young patients. He finds it a good talking point if children are a bit nervous

He progressed to doctoring the under-23 team, now disbanded, then the under-21 and the B teams, and in 1978, on the death of the then England first team doctor, Peter Burrows, he was appointed the England doctor. Just like the players, you have to work your way through the ranks. By then, of course, he already knew most of the stars, having come up with them from the youth team.

He has a check list for Spain which he has used on all England's tours so far, but doesn't expect too many unusual problems. Spain is accustomed to English tourists, so he doesn't expect any difficulties with the food (which he is also in charge of), but he'll probably take out an assortment of English breakfast cereals, tea bags, chocolates and sweets, so they don't feel too far away from home. The mental problems could be more difficult. Assuming the team do well, they could be out there for up to 29 days, which is a long time to be away from their wives and girl friends.

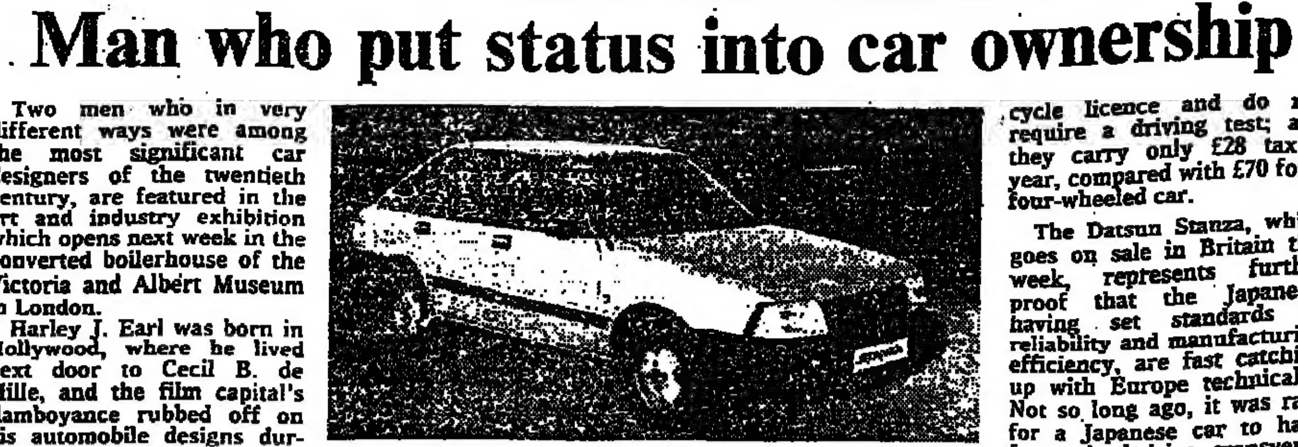
"It is a problem for young healthy athletes, but polar explorers can manage to do without, and round the world yachtsmen, and Everest climbers. I think for the sake of England, and the biggest event in their careers, they can manage a period of abstinence . . ."

Hunter Davies

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Man who put status into car ownership

Two men who in very different ways were among the most significant car designers of the twentieth century, are featured in the art and industry exhibition which opens next week in the converted boilerhouse of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.



Advanced Japanese — the Datsun Stanza hatchback

Harley J. Earl was born in Hollywood, where he lived next door to Cecil B. de Mille, and the film capital's flamboyance rubbed off on his automobile designs during more than 30 years with General Motors. After making custom built cars for such stars as Fatty Arbuckle and Tom Mix, he joined GM in 1927 as head of what was called the art and colour section, later renamed styling. When he retired at the end of the 1950s, he had a staff of 1,400.

The exhibition catalogue claims that Earl had more visual control over the manufacturing industry than any man who ever lived; and the size of the GM operation made him the world's most influential artist. He realized that, to Americans, cars had little to do with transport and much to do with glamour and status.

He aimed for the "conscious evocation of fantasy" and wanted cars to be longer and lower and more ornate. He was obsessed with aircraft and the tail booms of the wartime Lockheed P38 inspired the tail fins of a generation of GM cars. Company advertising took up the theme. "Looks like a jet plane, travels the same way" was the slogan for the 1958 Buick.

Earl's creations were so successful that they led to that exercise in planned obsolescence known as the annual model change. Each autumn, GM would unveil its "new" cars which were really the old ones with enough changes to the bodywork to make them look different. If the car looked good, it would feel good. "You can design a car", Earl said, "so that every time you get in it you have a little vacation."

Extravagant and vulgar, Earl's designs are now as much museum pieces as the pioneering efforts of Daimler and Benz. Far from making cars bigger and more glamorous, Americans are desperately "downsizing" to meet the twin challenges of Federal fuel consumption targets and imports from Japan. Earl died in 1969, with his fantasies intact.

There could hardly be a greater contrast between the philosophy of Earl and the father of the Saab motor car, Sixteen Sason. Where Earl fed fantasies, Sason looked to function; against the ostentation of the annual model change, Sason designed cars to last and in its 30 years as a car manufacturer, Saab has existed on just two basic models.

It is true that both Earl and Sason were inspired by aircraft design but Earl was concerned with appearance, Sason with aerodynamics. In this, he was years ahead of his time. The energy crisis, which killed Earl's vulgarnauts, has made drag coefficients fashionable and relevant. Sason's first Saab, the 92, with its bull nose and sweeping curves, had a drag factor of only 0.32; even today, when fuel saving has become an obsession, the European average is nearer 0.40.

Sason came from a family of sculptors and trained as a silversmith. He joined Saab as a technical illustrator and as the engineers worked on the technical aspects of the company's first car, he dazzled them with his sketched. One of the earliest 92 models is on display at the V and A; resources were then so limited that Saab offered the customer any colour he wanted, so long as it was dark green.

Sason went on to design the second Saab, the 99, which is still being made, though production is now concentrated on the stretched version, the 900. At one time Sason had the idea of making the 99 a six-seater, with three seats back and front. Though the car turned out more conventional than that it was, for its time, a radical shape, particularly in the width and curve of the windscreen.

Sadly, Sason died just seven months before the 99 was launched. A fertile designer, he by no means confined his attention to cars. He set up his own consultancy and worked on a variety of products from the Hasselblad camera to refrigerators and vacuum cleaners for Electrolux.

One thought provoked by this V & A exhibition is that the days when individuals like Sason and Earl (or, for that matter, Sir Alec Issigonis) could stamp there personality on car design are probably over. The point will be made later in the year when another exhibition at the boilerhouse will be devoted to the design of Ford's Cortina replacement, the Sierra.

Visually it promises to be exciting, based on the Ford experimental vehicle, Probe lll, which was doing the rounds of the European motor shows last year. But it will be the work of a team, not to mention computers, rather than the inspiraton of a gifted individual.

New releases

Among the first new models to be announced for 1982 are an updated version of the Reliant Robin three-wheeler, called the Rialto, and the Stanza, a front-wheel drive medium saloon from Datsun in Japan.

The Rialto, which replaces the Robin after a run of eight years, sticks to the Reliant formula of a galss reinforced plastic bodyshell,which cannot rust, an all-alloy 848 cc engine giving at least 50 miles to the gallon and a choice of two-door and three-door styles.

The main changes are in the gody design. The car is longer, lower and wider at the front with a new rear end onthe saloon, and there is greater window area and load capacity. the brakes, steering and suspension have been inproved and the instrument panel revised. But the Rialto must be one of the few new cars that does not fir radial tyres as standard equipment.

The market for three-wheeled vehicles is small, with only 61,000 Robins built since its introduction on October 1973. There must be doubts about the stability of such cars in extrreme conditions, for three wheels cannot be as good as four; nor are the cars much cheaper to buy than small four-wheelers. Rialto prices are from £2,974 to £3,724.

Against that, three-wheeled cars can be driven on a motor cycle licence and do not require a driving test; and they carry only £28 tax a year, compared with £70 for a four-wheeled car.

The Datsun Stanza, which goes on sale in Britain this week, represents further proof that the Japanese, having set standards in reliability and manufacturing efficiency, are fast catching up with Europe technically. Not so long ago, it was rare for a Japanese car to have front-wheel drive, transverse engine, rack and pinion steering and all-round independent suspension. The Stanza offers them all.

The car also uses a new overhead camshaft engine, designed to be as small andlight as possible for maximum fuel consumption. The 1.6 litre unit is said to be the lightest for its capacity of any car manufacturer and with a five-speed gearbox, gives 51.4 mpg at 56 mph. The other engine size is 1.8 litres.

The gearbox is new. In its five-speed version, both fourth and fifth are overdrive ratios, which means that at 70 mph the engine is turning over at only 2,800 rpm. On the four-speed gearbox, fourth is an overdrive. Automatic transmission is offered as an option.

The bodyshells are a four-door saloon, with conventional boot, and three and five door hatchbacks. The emphasis has been on providing good interior space, not a feature of Japanese cars in the past. The Stanza is said to be wider inside than any other car on the British market and on the hatchbacks the rear back is split so that either or both halves can be folded forward for extra load carrying.

The range is competitively priced at £4,485 to £5,693 and I hope to carry out a road test soon.

Economy champion

Hardly had the new Talbot Samba time to lay claim to be being Europe's most economical car than it has been outdone by the latest version of the Renault 5. The 1982 GTL, with 1108 cc engine, new five-speed gearbox and integrated front bumper/air dam actually achieves 62.8 mpg at a steady 56 mph, according to the official test figures.

That beats the Samba's 61.4 mpg on the GL model, although the Talbot still had the edge in town driving where it scores 48.7 mpg against the Renault's 44.8. As for the Metro HLE, which at the time of its launch with a steady 56 mph figure of a mere 58.3. Where, one wonders, will it all end?

Rugby League

Headingley holds the stage

By Keith Macklin

Headingley, the oasis in the frozen wastes of the North, could stage two games in 24 hours this weekend. Yesterday, as confidently forecast, the Under-24 international between Great Britain and France on Saturday was switched from frozen Leigh to the centrally heated Leeds ground, and negotiations are proceeding for a championship game on Sunday.

Leeds have arranged with Hull to stage their first division fixture if the Leeds match at Castleford is postponed, and Castleford have promised an early decision.

Headingley will make it three games in a week next weekend, when the John Player Trophy final is played at the ground before an all-ticket attendance, for which nearly 25,000 tickets have already been sold.

The change of venue from Leigh to Leeds has caused a hasty re-shuffle in the training arrangements for the Great Britain squad. They will meet at an hotel near Leeds at 11 am this morning, and will have special training at Carnegie College, Leeds, this afternoon.

□ Carlisle rugby league club have signed York's £15,000-rated wing Terry Morgan on a month's loan and former Fulham back John Risman on a free transfer.

Badminton

British pair through to semi-finals

Britain's top-seeded pair, Mike Tredgett and Martin Drew, have reached the men's doubles semi-finals in Japan's open championships, played at Kobe yesterday.

In the third round they beat a Japanese pair, Tsuji and Hasegawa 15-10, 15-8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First Round: S. A. Hwang (S Korea) beat K. Haraguchi (Japan) 11-6, 12-10; R. Sorensen (Denmark) beat H. Tsukuka (Japan) 11-2, 11-4; J. van Beusekom (Netherlands) beat J. Harada (Japan) 9-12, 11-1, 11-2. Y. Yonekura (Japan) beat A. Chan (Hongkong) 11-0, 11-5.

L Ivana (Indonesia) beat Y. Sang-Hee (S Korea) 8-11, 11-2, 12-11. S Kondo (Japan) beat J. Webster (England) 11-2, 11-2. K. Jinnai (Japan) beat S. Skillings (Canada) 11-7, 11-2. L. Lingwei (China) beat K Takamine (Japan) 11-2, 11-0. V. Wiharjo (Indonesia) beat S. Eun-Joo (S. Korea) 11-4, 12-10 A. Tokuda (Japan) beat M. Ridder (Netherlands) 11-5, 4-11, 11-4. F Tokairin (Japan) beat N. Nielsen (Denmark) 11-6, 12-11. W. Carter (Canada) beat C. Yu Chen (Taiwan) walkover. L. Chau Ha (Hongkong) beat S. Podger (England) walkover. S. Kitada (Japan) beat U. Dewi Kinard (US) 11-3, 11-0. K. Yun-Ta (S. Korea) beat M. Nishimura (Japan) 11-6, 11-9. C. Ruizhen (China) beat D. Kjaer (Denmark) 11-8, 11-4.

Second round. Hwang beat Sorensen 12-11, 11-8 Van Beusekom beat Yonekura 8-11, 11-6, 11-4. Ivana beat Kondo 0-11, 11-8, 11-6 11-6. Li Lingwei beat M Jinnai 11-2, 11-3, V Wiharjo beat A Tokuda 11-2, 9-12, 11-9. F Tokhairin beat W Carter 11-5, 11-4. S Kitada beat L Chau Ha 11-3, 11-4 Chen Ruizhen beat K Yunja 8-11, 11-8, 11-4.

Third round: Hwang beat Van Beusekom 12-11, 11-8 Li Lingwei beat Ivana 11-9, 11-3. Tokairin beat Vernwaty 12-10, 11-2 Chen Ruizhen beat Kitada 11-5, 11-7.

Men's doubles, third round: M Tredgett, A M Dew (England) beat T Tsuji, H Hasegawa (Japan) 15-10, 15-8. C Hadninata, S Pamungkas (Indonesia) beat B Gilliland, D Travers (Scotland) 15-8, 15-4. K and R Heryanto (Indonesia) beat P Tryon, P Johnson (Canada) 15-6, 15-8. M Sidek, O B Teong (Malaysia) beat T Kihlstrom, S Karlsson (Sweden) 18-13, 15-7.

Tennis

McEnroe makes an untroubled start

New York, Jan 14. — John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors won their opening matches yesterday as they prepared to meet each other tonight in the Masters grand prix championships, sponsored by Volvo, at Madison Square Gardens. McEnroe defeated his United States compatriot, Roscoe Tanner, 6-3, 6-2, while Connors was equally emphatic in beating his fellow American, Eliot Teltscher, 7-5, 6-1.

In other matches on the first day, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, won his thirty-second consecutive match by beating another American, Vitas Gerulaitis, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2, while Guillermo Vilas defeated Jose-Luis Clerc 6-4, 7-5 in an all-Argentinian clash. Connors has beaten McEnroe in their last two encouners, in London last November and at Illinois on Sunday, when the pair almost came to blows. They clash tonight because they are in the same round-robin group.

When he arrived in New York, Connors described the scenes in Illinois as "unbelievable" and added: "The boxing gloves are going to start coming out, I'm afraid." In the other matches today, Lendl, the top seed, meets Vilas, Tanner faces Teltscher and Clerc plays Gerulaitis. The defending champion, Bjorn Borg of Sweden, did qualify but is not taking part.

McEnroe beat Tanner for the sixth time in seven meetings and kept his temper in check during their 65-minute match. He led 3—0 in the first set and 2—0 in the second. The New Yorker, 22, was consistently steady and made few mistakes. Tanner, whose ferocious service is the cornerstone of his game, managed only three aces as McEnroe returned brilliantly throughout.

Connors, 29, brimming with confidence following his two wins over McEnroe, was accurate with 85 per cent of his first services against Teltscher, who won two grand prix tournaments last year. They reached 5—5 in the first set following an exchange of service breaks, but Connors broke Teltscher again in the eleventh game and held his own service to win the set.

They exchanged service breaks again early in the second set, but then Connors ran off five successive games as he broke Teltscher three times in succession. The last man to beat Lendl was Gerulaitis, in five sets at the US Open in September, since then Lendl, 21, has won six tournaments, including a record-breaking five grand prix events in consecutive weeks.

That exceptional spell appeared in jeopardy when Gerulaitis took the first set on a service break in the tenth game and then stayed even with Lendl through the first ten games of the second set. The American was able to blunt Lendl's powerful groundstrokes with his speed and frequently scored with winners at the net.

But in the eleventh game of the second set, Lendl broke the Gerulaitis service and then held to square the match. He broke service again to start the third set and from that point Gerulaitis seemed to loose concentration.

WCT circuit may lead to breakaway by players

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Within the next few days the Association of Tennis Professionals, the men's "trade union", may announce their withdrawal from the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, who run the grand prix circuit. This would be an expected consequence of the initiative taken by World Championship Tennis, the Dallas-based promoters, who are promoting an independent circuit throughout 1982 after four years in uneasy harness with the "official" grand prix.

The ATP was formed in 1972 to protect the players' interests during prolonged bickering between the International Lawn Tennis Federation (the "Lawn" was dropped in 1977) and WCT who in those days had leading players under contract. The ATP acquired power through the unity shown during the 1973 Wimbledon boycott, which meant that the ILTF no longer controlled men's professional tennis. The boycott and its causes established a professional's right to play where and when he chose.

That freedom of choice has since been slightly eroded by ATP's agreement to accept limited direction and labour under the grand prix system of designating players to particular tournaments

The ATP had to modify their opposition to WTT because legal implications reminded them of the principle that players should have freedom of choice. Within the next few years both threats to the grand prix receded.

This year's independent WCT circuit (this time offering the players a free choice without insisting on contracts) put the ATP more or less back where they were, when originally formed to protect the players during cross-fire between two circuits. The ATP want more jobs for more players for more money. They could not bind themselves to either circuit. They had to stand in the middle — and ensure that both gave the players a fair deal.

In retrospect, both ATP and WCT were wrong to associate themselves with the grand prix, though their motives were reasonable. The ATP represent professional players, WCT represent private enterprise promoting a professional sport, and the ITF (as it is now) represent the national associations and the development of tennis as a whole — notably the great "amateur" block bulk of the iceberg that lies beneath the professional tip.

They have much in common but will work together best if they maintain independent roles instead of a *ménage a trois* that was never likely to last.

Athletics

26-year-old record broken

Melbourne, Jan 14 — The Swedish javelin champion, Kenth Eldebrink, beat Australia's oldest athletics record at an international meeting here tonight. Eldebrink, aged 24, threw the javelin 86.74 metres to beat the 26-year record of 85.71m, set by Erik Danielson (Norway) at the 1956 Melbourne Olympic games.

The meeting was momentarily disrupted when nine aboriginal land rights protesters ran on the the track as the sprinters were running the 200 metres. In trying to avoid the protesters, one of the world's top sprinters, American Mel Lattany, aged 22, injured his back and later received medical treatment. Another American, Mark Kent, suffered a thigh injury.

The event was re-run 30 minutes later and was won by the American Dwayne Evans from Lattany, with the Australian champion, Bruce Frayne, third. Evans clocked 21.05 seconds.

But the high point of the evening was the mile, won by the American Steve Scott in the Australian record time of 3:55.91. In a tremendous mass finish over the last 200 metres, Scott was too strong for John Walker of New Zealand, who clocked 3:56.34, and Britain's Commonwealth champion, Dave Moorcroft, who was timed at 3:57.12.

The world's greatest female distance runner, Grete Waitz, of Norway, clipped almost eight seconds off the Australian 3000, metre record with a time of 9:10.67.

The Australian Raelene Boyle, Triple Olympic silver medallist, suffered one of the worst defeats of her career when she was beaten into third place behind the New Zealander Kim Robertson and Britain's Janine MacGregor in the 400 metres. Robertson clocked 52.78 sec, MacGregor 53.53 and Boyle 53.76. The American, Willi Banks, was too strong for Australian champion Ian Cambell in the triple jump, winning by 11 centimetres with a leap of 16.81 metres — while Britain's Keith Stock was third in the pole vault with a leap of five metres

Top runners out of championship

Britain's two top cross country runners last year, Julian Goater and Steve Jones, are out of the British Meat intercounties championships at Derby on Saturday.

Jones, the title holder, has decided to run in Bilbao rather than defend his crown while Goater, the national champion, is only just recovering from a chest cold.

But Accrington's Dave Lewis will be bidding for his fifth succesive intercounties victory in the junior race at the Allestree Park course.

Jones, the 26-year-old Welsh RAF technician, said: "I wanted a different emphasis on my winter season this year. I have won the intercounties twice so I have nothing to prove.

Goater, who was 29 on Tuesday, said he hopes to be able to be fit to defend his national title in March.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI SNOWBALL QUITE SIMPLY OFFERS THE BEST DEALS AVAILABLE!

Our self-catering holidays start at £59.95 per week, our catered holidays at £85 per week. All accommodation at 1600 metres or higher and right on the slopes.

Choose from 4 top French resorts, jet or coach travel. Simply done to give you the best holiday ever. "Outstanding value" — The Times.

Ski Snowball Ltd., 280 Fulham Road, London SW10. Tel: 01-352 1191 (24 hours) ATOL 1502.

SKI SKI SKI BLADON LINES

We have some availability in our luxury staffed chalets and our budget chalets on 16th January.

Courmayeur	£107
Argentiere	£91
Verbier	£100
Val d'Isere	£160
Meribel	£170
Zermatt	£168

Hotels and self-catering also available.

Gatwick, Glasgow and Manchester flights.

LIVE LIKE A PRINCE IN GREECE

This year have the holiday of a lifetime in one of our luxury villas on the Greek islands of Corfu, Paxos or Crete. Direct flights from Heathrow, Gatwick, Manchester or Newcastle, transfer, maid, cook, car all arranged. From £320-£400 p.p. 2 weeks.

CORFU VILLAS LTD (T)
43 Cheval Place, London, SW7

FOR SALE

RESISTA CARPETS SALE NOW ON

Velvet Pile Meraklon at £2.75 sq yd. Wool blended Berbers at £4.35 sq yd. plus many other reductions. All excluding VAT.

48 HOUR PLANNING AND FITTING SERVICE.

207 Haverstock Hill, London, NW3 01-794 0139
255 New King's Road.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

RENT A HOLIDAY HOME IN TUSCANY—UMBRIA

- The superb sun-filled CUENDET catalogue opens the door to this fabulous region offering you a choice of over 1,000 houses, holiday apartments, villas, and castles available from Easter to October in Chianti, on Lake Trasimeno, at the gates of Florence, Siena, San Gimignano and Assisi—also close to the 200km coastline of sandy beaches and on the most beautiful islands of the archipelago, Elba and Capraia. You will find pictures and details of each property as well as a wealth of information on local history, folklore and gastronomy—a tourist guide in itself!
- To obtain the catalogue please send £1.50 to: CUENDET s.p.a. (51), c/o Mrs Hasler, 57 Raleigh Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, UB4 0EF.
- The catalogue is also available from the following travel agents who will assist you in accordance with the same conditions as we ourselves use.
  - — Perrymead Properties, 55 Perrymead Street, London SW6 3SN. Tel No: (01) 736 4592/5331.
  - — Chapter Travel Consultants, 15 Daleham Mews, Hampstead, London NW3. Tel No: (01) 435 6356.
  - — Costa Smeralda Holidays, 70 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3LQ. Tel No: (01) 493 8303.
  - — LSA Travel, 3 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. Tel No: (01) 650 7173.
  - — St. Albans Travel Service, 10 Spencer Street, St. Albans, Herts AL3 5EG. Tel No: (0727) 66533.

SERVICES

GIRLAGRAMS and Mistergrams. MHL. 01-387 4448/286 9851.
GRAYSTON TUTORS. O & A Sympathetic, residential 093 586 3876.
FIND FRIENDSHIP, love and affection.—Dateline Computer Dating, Dept. T.1. 23 Abingdon Road, London W.8. 01-938 1011.

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

HAMPSTEAD. — Spectacular views over the Heath and thence on to the City are to be had from the reception room of this third floor flat. 2 comfortable bedrooms, shower room and well equipped kitchen complete the property which is available ...

RENTALS

OWN ROOM

wanted in large and luxurious Knightsbridge apartment by mid 30s responsible guy prepared to pay absolutely top rates for absolutely top accommodation, with one other person similar age group.

Call Richard Robinson daytime on 589 1444

...

ESTIPONA. Costa del Sol, Spain.—2 bedroom, large villa, to let 5 mins. from beach, approx. 35 mins. Gibraltar. Tel. 290 0214, 9/5 pm for details.

SKI FLIGHTS.—Saturday flights Gatwick-Geneva return, only 269 (all incl). Ski-Snowball. Tel: 01-352 1191 (24 hrs) ATOL 1502.

BURGUNDY. — Near Beaune, charming house, 2 double bedrooms, balcony, patio, views, high standards; unsuitable children. Min. fortnight, not August, £80.95 p.w. Phone 01-937 7326 (pm).

S. AMERICA. Daily flights. LAB Airlines. 01-930 1442.

LOWEST RELIABLE DISCOUNT scheduled airfares worldwide plus low-cost inclusive trips to 40 countries. Two free brochures from Wexas International, Freepost, 45 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Write, call in or phone 01-589 0341 (24 hrs.). ABTA.

SKI COACH and ski flights specials direct to Val d'Isere and Tignes every weekend from £55 p.p.—Call Ski Val 01-200 6080. ATOL 1162.

VAL D'ISERE. Meribel and Verbier, amazing reductions for catered chalet holidays departing Jan 16 & 23. Tel 01-937 0985 (24-hrs) Ski Mac G Ltd. ATOL 1203.

FOR SALE

LARGE SMOKED GLASS rectangular table and 6 chairs: £1,250.00 cost, as new: £500.00 o.n.o. Farnham (0272) 711048.
THE TIMES (1836-1975). Original issues. Your choice of dates for birthday gifts, anniversaries, etc. £7.50. 0492 31195.
IMPORTANT WORKS ON PAPER by David Nash, Derek Boshier, Paul Neagu, David Hockney, David Leverett, John Loker, Peter Yamaoka + 100 others & Tim Page photos, all at low prices. 01-937 1964.
AMERICAN COOKERS & FRIDGES. Best discounts. H&C. 960 1200.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SUN'82
GREECE, FRANCE ITALY & CORSICA
Self Catering Staffed villas, Hotels, Fly-Drive & Barge Cruising holidays.
£30 discount for children under 15 years on all two week villa holidays.
35 ALBEMARLE STREET LONDON W1X 3FB
ABTA ATOL 052BC AITO
TELEPHONE 01-499 1911 (24 hrs).
or from selected travel agents
JOHN MORGAN TRAVEL

FLIGHT SALES SAVE £££'s
Book before 31 January 1982. Avoid surcharges. Flights to all destinations.
Please call:
JULIA'S JOURNEYS
75 Tottenham Court Road London, W1
01-636 6211
01-637 8382
Airline Agents

SKI'82
CHALET PARTIES
March/April
From £169 inc. pp 1 week
From £274 inc. pp 2 weeks
Top resorts
Ring us for details
35 ALBEMARLE STREET LONDON W1X 3FB
ABTA ATOL 052BC AITO
TELEPHONE 01-499 1911 (24 hrs).
JOHN MORGAN TRAVEL

SUMMER JOBS TRAVEL GUIDES
New for 1982 OUT NOW

Summer Jobs in Britain	£3.95
Summer Jobs Abroad	£3.95
U.S.A. Summer Jobs	£5.95
Kibbutz Volunteer	£3.95
Travellers Survival Kit Europe	£3.95
Travellers Survival Kit East	£2.95
Adventure Hols Britain/Abroad	£2.95
Directory of Voluntary Work	£6.50
Dir of Jobs and Careers Abroad	£9.50

Available through W. H. Smith and leading bookshops, or from the publishers: Vac Work (D), 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

CANCELLED EXPORT ORDER OF FINE FURS
Gilden Holdings Ltd., Jersey, have acquired a consignment of fine furs from a cancelled export order consisting of: 1 Imperial Russian Sable Coat valued at £33,000; 1 Imperial Russian Sable Jacket valued at £15,000; plus majestic Mink Coats, King Edward Isle Silver Fox Coat, etc.
Must be disposed of at approximately half value in the Channel Islands or U.K. Any currency accepted. Tax free. Possible exchange Rolls Royce, Bentley or property.
For appointment to view in London tel. Jersey (0534) 79510 or U.K. (0628) 20820. Telex No. 847251.

Chestertons
LADBROKE SQUARE, W11
Sunny, attractively furnished, 3rd flr. conversion Flat with lift. 1 dble. bed., bath., recep., dining rm., pine fttd. kit. CH incl., chw excl. Avail. immed. for 6/12 mnts. £110 p.w.
01-221 3500

Chestertons
UNFURNISHED
Lake View Court, SW1. 3/3 beds., recep., kit., bath., sep. wc. Rent includes C.H. & Service charge. Carpets. From £5,500 excl. rates. NO PREMIUM.
01-828 4513

FOR SALE

TSINGTAO SUPERWASHED CHINESE RUGS AND CARPETS

	After Sale Price	Sale Price
3ft. x 2ft.	£38.00	£21.00
5ft. 2in. x 3ft.	£89.00	£49.00
5ft. x 4ft. 6in.	£152.00	£88.00
9ft. x 6ft.	£348.00	£195.00
8ft. 6in. x 8ft. 6in.	£458.00	£250.00
11ft. 6in. x 8ft. 7in.	£630.00	£335.00
14ft. x 10ft	£889.00	£483.00

Also fine Persian Rugs and Carpets at greatly reduced prices.
Heavy duty 100% pure wool Broadloom 13ft. wide. Slightly imperfect. £9.95. When perfect £21.55.
Huge range of 100% pure wool Berbers and Wiltons at trade prices and under. 1st class fitting service available.
CHANCERY CARPETS, 97-99 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, EC1. 01-405 0453. Open Sat. 9 am-5 pm.
Chancery Carpets

EDUCATIONAL

St. Godric's College require APPOINTMENTS SECRETARY
who will be responsible for liaising with employers and placing college leavers. The successful applicant will be well-educated and highly articulate. Salary negotiable. The college also seeks an

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
who should be a graduate with office experience and an interest in languages, secretarial training and business studies. Good communicating skills and an analytical approach are essential. Salary negotiable. Applications including full c.v. and the names of two referees should be sent to:
THE TRAINING SECRETARY ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE 2 ARKWRIGHT ROAD HAMPSTEAD LONDON NW3 6AD

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR. Graduate required by Hampstead College. Secretarial training essential, some experience of marketing advantageous. Salary negotiable. Applications to the Registrar, St. Godric's College, 2 Arkwright Road, London, NW3 6AD. Tel: 01-435 9831.

British Heart Foundation

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: The subjects for today are Biology, Better Badminton (part one), Look and Read (Boy from Space), Religious and Moral Education, Exploring Science (afr), Hyn o Fyd (for Welsh viewers), Talkabout and Going to Work; 12.00 Closedown; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Financial report and news headlines; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes an item on pastimes and sport, and Peter Seabrook's visit to an unusual Leeds garden; 1.45 Bagpuss; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: The Kids are O.K. (1) and A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol (Welsh hymn singing) for Welsh viewers; 3.55 Play School: For details, see BBC 2 at 11.00 am.

4.20 Captain Caveman: cartoon series; 4.30 Think Again: Johnny Ball's subject today is energy — where it comes from, where it goes to.

4.55 Grange Hill: comprehensive school serial. Pogo and Gripper see a way of making some cash at a time of economic stringency.

5.20 The Amazing Adventures of Morph; 5.25 Welcome to Wodehouse: Paul Eddington tells the famous story of Pig-Hoo-o-o-o-ey!

5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines. And at 6.22 Nationwide; 6.45 Sportswide.

7.00 The Superteams: Final of the Ferguson Championship. From Bath. The Watersports team fights it out wih the Athletics team. Commentators: David Vine, Ron Pickering, Brian Budd.

8.00 Fame is the Spur: Episode 2 of the Howard Spring novel about three Manchester chums. Ann Artingstall's father was furious last week to find her alone with Arnold. With Joanna David, David Hayman, Tim Pigott-Smith.

8.50 Points of View: Barry Took on viewers' letters.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.

9.25 Miss Great Britain 1982: There are 21 hopefuls.

10.15 West Country Tales: Anita Harris in The Breakdown, a comic tale of a motorist's predicament.

10.45 News headlines. And weather forecast.

10.50 Film: A New Leaf (1970): Elaine May stars in, writes and directs this off-beat comedy about a middle-aged playboy (Walter Matthau) who, in desperation, marries an awkward botanist (Miss May). The alternative was suicide. Ends at 12.35.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00 pm News. 1.45-2.02 Corachod. 2.35-3.00 I Ysgolion. 3.15-3.55 Closedown. 4.55-5.20 Olwynion. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 10.15-11.05 Welsh National Opera in Rodelinda (Handel), Act 2. 11.05-11.06 News. 11.06-12.55 am Film: Hud (Paul Newman). 12.55 Close. Scotland: 11.00-11.22 am For Schools. 12.55-1.00 pm News. 3.15-3.55 Closedown 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 The Castles of Mar. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.35 am Close. Northern Ireland: 11.00-11.22 am Closedown. 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.15-3.55 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.46 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.35 am News. England: 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend. Midlands — Know Your Place. North — Politics North. North East — Coast to Coast. North West — Home Ground. South — Country Journey. South West — West Country Tales West — The Great West Road. 12.35 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Max Velthuijs's story The Little Boy and the Big Fish; 11.25 Closedown; 3.55 Around with Alliss: Peter Alliss plays golf (and chats the while) with Terry Wogan. From Ashridge Golf Club, Herts (r).



Janet Street-Porter: LWT, 6.00 pm

4.25 Images of War: Newsreel film of the 1944 Normandy Landing, shot by Army cameraman Desmond O'Neill (r).

4.45 Flying High: The story of aviation in the West (1) From Boxkite to Pterodactyl (r).

5.15 Trail and Sail: Launching and recovering small boats off the Hampshire coast.

5.40 Film: The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (1939) Moriarty (George Zucco) sends Holmes on a false trail while he plots an appalling crime. With Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

7.00 Oxford Road Show: Music and chat from Manchester. With Moving Picture Mime Show and others. 7.35 News.

7.40 Hold Down a Chord: Guitar lesson, number 9.

7.55 In the Country: The horses — and men and women — of Appelby Fair in Cumbria.

8.25 Newsweek: How strong is Spain's fledgling democracy?

9.00 International Darts: The semi-finals of the Embassy World Professional Championship. From Jollees Club, Stoke-on-Trent. We shall know at the end of tonight's play who tomorrow's finalists will be. Further live coverage at 11.30.

9.25 Playhouse: A Silly Little Habit. Carol Bunyan's play stars Margaret Tyzack as a comfortably-off wife, with successful husband and grown-up children. And yet, she has this habit. . . .

10.15 The Teesdale Mercury: A week in the life of newspaper editor James McTaggart.

10.45 Newsnight:

11.30 International Darts: see 9.00 entry.

11.55 Friday Night . . . Saturday Morning: Music and chat, with Jane Walmsley as MC. Ends at 12.50 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. Today's subjects are Reading with Lenny, How we Used to Live, 1 . . 2 . . 3 . . Go!, Physics, Geography Today, Alive and Kicking, Stop Look Listen, and Documentary Re-run (Here Comes the Sun); 11.55 Comic Stories; 12.00 A Handful of Songs: with Keith Field, Maria Morgan; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: Peter Davison and The Mice and the Cheese; 12.30 Simply Sewing: How to make a blouson jacket (r); 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. A rift between Bob and Alice; 2.00 After Noon Plus: The youth workshops that are helping to provide hope for the jobless of Northern Ireland. A report by Jim Davey; 2.45 Film: Pearl of the South Pacific (1955) Adventure drama about a fortune in black pearls, and the dangerous hunt for them. With Virginia Mayo, Dennis Morgan, David Farrar.

4.15 Dangermouse: episode five of the serial; 4.20 Storybook International: Virginia Boston's story Clever Manka, told by Isla Blair.

4.45 Jukes of Piccadilly: Comedy thriller for children, starring Nigel Hawthorne as the private eye. Episode one: a kidnapping, buried treasure, and a blackmail attempt (r).

5.15 Square One: Celebrities and their partners in a board game.

5.45 News from ITN.

6.00 The 6 o'clock Show: Live, and lively current affairs programme. With Michael Aspel, Janet Street-Porter and Fred Housego.

7.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Competing tonight are the Pidwells of Gravesend, and John and Pauline Smith of Coventry.

7.30 Hawaii Five-O: An imposter is planted in a missile base.

8.30 Shine on Harvey Moon: Comedy series about a demobbed airman (Kenneth Cranham) trying to adapt to Civvy Street in 1945.

9.00 The Gentle Touch: One of those Days. Police drama series, with Jill Gascoine as the woman police inspector. Every time an Irish gambler (Tonyn Doyle) runs out of cash, he robs a bank.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Bizarre: Adult (i.e. not for children) comedy sketches in a show imported from America. The star guests tonight are Dick Van Dyke and John Byner.

11.00 The London Programme: Fraud in the London area rose by 25 per cent in 1980. Yet, of the 3,000 CID men employed by the Metropolitan Police, only 167 are involved in fraud investigation. And, though the Government recently took on another 1,000 staff to chase social security fraud amounting to £170m a year, there was no less than £400m of fraud in the Metropolitan area last year.

11.35 Soap: More about the Tates and the Campbells in this American-made comedy series.

12.05 Paris by Night: A tour of the La Republique-La Bastille quarters.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 The Widower, by Georges Simenon (10).
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Writer, Martin Gilbert.
9.45 Ebdon's England. John Ebdon offers some oblique reflections on the English.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Company Wife", by Betty Burton.
11.00 News.
11.05 Black Ships. The story of the first successful attempt by the United States to establish diplomatic ties with Imperial Japan in 1853.
11.50 Bird of the Week: The Herring Gull.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Word! Panel game.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "Leave Me Alone", by John Challen.
4.05 Poetry Please!†
4.15 Modern Russian Writers (2): Yevgeny Yevtushenko.
4.45 Story Time: "The Rover", by Joseph Conrad (final part).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Rogue Male", by Geoffrey Household (final part).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Alan Ladd Doesn't Steal Horses. . . . Bryan Forbes recalls how he came to write one of the most unlikely plots in the history of the motion picture.
11.45 Friday Treat. Jazz, Blues and Gospel.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25am Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55pm Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Berlioz, Schumann, Weber; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Nielsen, Bizet, Strauss, Falla; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Scriabin; records.†
10.00 The Lute Group. Recital: Giovanni Pacolini, anon, Stephen Dodgson, Marco dall' Aquila, Francesco da Milano, Pacolini.†
10.25 Louis Gottschalk: Piano recital.†
11.15 Mozart and Martinu: String Quartet recital.†
12.15 Midday Prom. BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert, direct from the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester. Part 1: Beethoven, Shostakovich.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Interlude.
1.20 Midday Prom, Part 2: Haydn, Ravel.†
2.05 Edmund Rubbra (series): Recital of vocal and chamber music.†
3.00 The Segovia International Guitar Competition : Performances by the six finalists.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Winchester Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.55 Play it Again: Preview.†
7.00 Holst: Suite No 2 in F played by the London Wind Orchestra.†
7.15 Shall I Call Thee Bard? A study of the life and work of Jason Strugnell by Wendy Cope.†
7.45 Music of Eight Decades. Third of eight concerts of 20th-century music direct from the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Part 1: Elliott Carter, Nigel Osborne, Jonathan Lloyd. The performances are given by the London Sinfonietta conducted by Lothar Zagrosek; with David Wilson-Johnson (baritone) †
8.30 A Letter from New York. Nicholas Kenyon on the musical scene in New York.
8.50 Concert, Part 2: John Casken, Luciano Berio.†
9.30 Experimental Three by Peter Handke; reading. The reader is Roger Rees, the RSC's Nickleby.
9.45 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Beethoven, Mozart, Hindemith.†
10.45 The Mutilation of Hercules by Kenneth Hudson. The reader is John Abineri. †
11.00 News.
11.05 An Invitation to a dream† : Georges Auric; record.

Medium frequency/medium wave as VHF above except: 7.05-11.15 am Cricket: Fifth Test.
VHF only — Open University: 11.20 pm.

Radio 2

5.00 News. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Jones.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Listen to Les. 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show. 11.15 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe in Medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Backtracking. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Death and the Magician. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Music Now 9.45 Letter From London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 A Murder of Quality. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company 1.15 Outlook 1.45 The French Miniature 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 A Word in Edgeways. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Murder She Said* (Margaret Rutherford), Agatha Christie's spinster detective Miss Marple sees a woman strangled in a passing train. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 Film: Only a Scream Away (Hayley Mills, Gary Collins). The past catches up with a couple on their wedding day. 12.25 am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30. News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Constant Husband (Rex Harrison, Kay Kendall) Man's trauma of finding he has five wives. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Does the Team Think? 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Storm in a Teacup* (Vivien Leigh, Rex Harrison) Scottish Provost fines an old lady for not having a dog licence; and a young reporter makes the incident into a national issue. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 news. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 10.28 News. 10.30 Film: Virgin and the Gypsy (Joanna Shimkus, Franco Nero). Chance acquaintance with a gypsy changes the life of a restless young girl. 12.10 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.34 am-11.49 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.45 Plant yr Anffyddion. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Outlook. 11.00 Film: Virgin and the Gypsy. 12.40 am As HTV West. Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: Green for Danger* (Alastair Sim, Trevor Howard) Murderer strikes on the operating table at a wartime hospital. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 10.30 News. 10.32 Film: Appointment with a Killer. Wife of a private eye takes on her first assignment. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Liza Minelli. 12.30 am Poet's Corner. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 11.55 am-12 Look and See. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Hell's Island. Former district attorney is asked to recover a stolen ruby. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Clapperboard. 7.30-8.30 Lou Grant. 10.28 News. 10.35 Aujourd'hui en France. 10.40 Mysterious Tales. 10.45 Three's Company. 11.15 Film: Slightly Pregnant Man (Marcello Mastroianni, Catherine Deneuve). French driving instructor's indigestion leads to great expectations. 12.45 am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Film: Hell's Island. A former district attorney is asked to recover a missing ruby. 4.12-4.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead? 7.30-8.30 Lou Grant. 10.32 News. 10.35 Postcript. 10.40 Mysterious Tales. 10.45 Three's Company. 11.15 Film: Slightly Pregnant Man (Marcello Mastroianni, Catherine Deneuve). French driving instructor's indigestion leads to great expectations. 12.45 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.00 News at One. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Colour Scheme (George Baker). Ngaio Marsh's story of a murder suspect who goes missing. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Crucible of Terror (Mike Raven). Innocent young girls have their beauty preserved in a most unusual way. 12.55 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Hear Here. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Different Strokes. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.30am-9.15 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Big Job (Sidney James, Sylvia Syms). Comedy about bank robbery that goes wrong. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 10.30 Film: I Don't Want to be Born (Joan Collins, Donald Pleasence). Horror of a baby who hates people, particularly his parents. 12.15am News. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Square One. 2.45-4.15 Film: Murder She Said* (Margaret Rutherford). Agatha Christie's spinster detective Miss Marple sees a woman strangled. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30-8.30 Thingummyjig. 10.330 Ways and Means. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Streets of San Francisco. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Love Match (Arthur Askey, Thora Hird). Comedy. Lancashire football fans endeavour to replace the stolen holiday money. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 Members Only with Malcolm Allsop. 11.30 Film: Ghost Story (Anthony Bate, Larry Dann). Three gentlemen arrive at a country house for a weekend's shooting and find more ghosts than grouse. 1.05am Birgitta and Swante.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Lost in the Desert (Dirkie and Jamie Hayes). Frightening trip across a desert about a plane crash. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . It's Nearly Saturday. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 STREET where I Live. 12.00 Police Surgeon. 12.30am Company followed by Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.54am-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.45-4.15 Film: Contraband Spain (Richard Green). FBI agent flies to Barcelona to investigate the death of his brother. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 11.00 Week on Friday with Gordon Burns. 11.30 Film: Bluebeard (Richard Burton, Raquel Welch). Baron Kurt von Sepper is not only a war hero but also a much-experienced wife-murderer. 1.45am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Elizabeth Spriggs: Shine On Harvey Moon (ITV, 8.30 pm)

● The hammer continues to knock chips off the false image some people still have of AFTER NOON PLUS (ITV, 2.00) i.e. that it is undemanding and optional viewing for ladies of leisure before they wash up the lunch dishes. It is anything but. For example, today's edition — by no means an untypical one — comes from Northern Ireland. Half of it is a filmed report on Government-sponsored schemes for improving the job prospects of the province's many young jobless. Pin-pricks of light in a gloomy landscape. The second half has Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland commenting on this experiment in economic and humanitarian therapy. Scarcely an item only to half-watch after lunch, I'd have thought.

● I wrote approvingly last Friday of



CHOICE

Central's funny-sad serial SHINE ON HARVEY MOON (ITV, 8.30pm), but omitted to praise the ingredient that, perhaps more than any other, makes one feel confident that the serial will not fall seriously from grace. I refer to Elizabeth Spriggs, who plays Harvey's mother. If there is a more versatile actress on British television, I can't think who it can be. Women with class, working class women; belligerent women and cosy women; silly women and clever ones; women on the side of the angels and of the devil. Miss Spriggs can be all of them, yet fundamentally is none of them. She is, in a word, the complete performer.

● FAME IS THE SPUR begins to open out tonight (BBC 1, 8.00pm) after last week's first episode in which the ambience of the Manchester have's and have-not's was most realistically established. Tonight we go on an excursion to Bradford, to Aunt Lizzie's unorthodox school for girls. Phyllinda Law plays Aunt Lizzie. As for poor old Arnold, sacked after being caught sharing a moment of innocent intimacy with Ann Artingstall, he is destined for Bradford, too.

● Radio choice: A concert by the six finalists in last October's Segovia International Guitar Competition held in Leeds Castle in Kent (Radio 3, 3.00); and the repeat of Wednesday's My Word! (Radio 4, 12.27), a programme in which ad-lib humour of the non-malicious variety continues to make its last stand on radio.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

OPERA FACTORY. Book in adv. London Coliseum 836 3161. On Day from 4pm at Drill Hall, Chenies St. opp Goodge St. Stn.
THE BEGGARS OPERA
Ton't, Tomor, Jan 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30 at 8.00.
PUNCH & JUDY
Sun. Jan 19, 25, 31, at 8.00.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Wed 7.30: DIE FLEDERMAUS. Tomor Thurs 7.00: AIDA. Tue 7.30: LA TRAVIATA. 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S'
(Garden charge cc 836 6903)
65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't at 7.00. Don Giovanni
Mon at 7.00 Les Contes d'Hoffmann
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor, Wed & Thurs at 7.30, Tues at 7.00. Manon. (TV Recording on Tues). Thurs at 1.30. Extra perf of The Sleeping Beauty. (Reductions for OAPs & Children.)

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Grp. Sales 01-379 6061. 24 hr. instantly confirmed res 200 0200. JOSEPH & THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOR DREAMCOAT — see under theatres.
Spring Opera & Dance Subscription Season. Tel: 01-278 0855 for brochure.

Welsh National Opera Mold Theatr Clwyd Tel (0352) 65114. Tonight and Tomorrow at 7.30pm Handel's opera TAMBURLAINE. (New Production.)

THEATRES

ADELPHI s cc 01-836 7611
D'OYLY CARTE
for 15 weeks only
with 7 operas by
GILBERT and SULLIVAN
Jan 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. Jan 21, 22, 23, RUDDIGORE. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed, Sat 2.30. Credit card Hotline 01-930 0731.

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ALL MY SONS, CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD, DRACULA, EDUCATING RITA. Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. Grp bkgs 836 3962. Student Standby.

ALBERY S. Matinees only 836 1071/3962 (also Grp Bkgs). Credit Card Sales 379 6565/930 0731. "IT'S ALL BOISTEROUS, RIDICULOUS & GOOD FUN." Sun Tel. "For older children jaded by the over familiar delights of pantomime." D.Tel.
DRACULA
OR A PAIN IN THE NECK
A Family Show with a Bite
The New Vic Theatre production
Directed by Michael Bogdanov
MUST END TOMOR — Today at 2.30pm & Tomor at 11 am. To age 18 all seats £3.90. "SHOULD GO DOWN A TREAT WITH ALL KIDS". Std. "Mix of send-up Stoker. Goon Show sound effects, Carry On double-entendre and blood-bathed Hammer Horror" Gdn.

ALBERY, S 836 3878, cc 379 6565/930 0731. Grp Bkgs 839 3092/836 3962. Evgs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0.
WINNER of 3 New Play Awards SWET 1981
TREVOR EVE ACTOR of the YEAR
ELIZABETH QUINN ACTRESS of the YEAR
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
PLAY OF THE YEAR
"Riveting piece of drama" Guardian. "STUNNING" Fin Times

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 CC 379 6233 (10-6, Sats. 10-4). Info 836 5332
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
final performances.
RICHARD III
Ton't 7.30 pm runs 3 hrs 20 mins. Next perfs AS YOU LIKE IT 18 Jan. LA RONDE 25 Jan (this play is about sexual relationships and is not suitable for children). Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

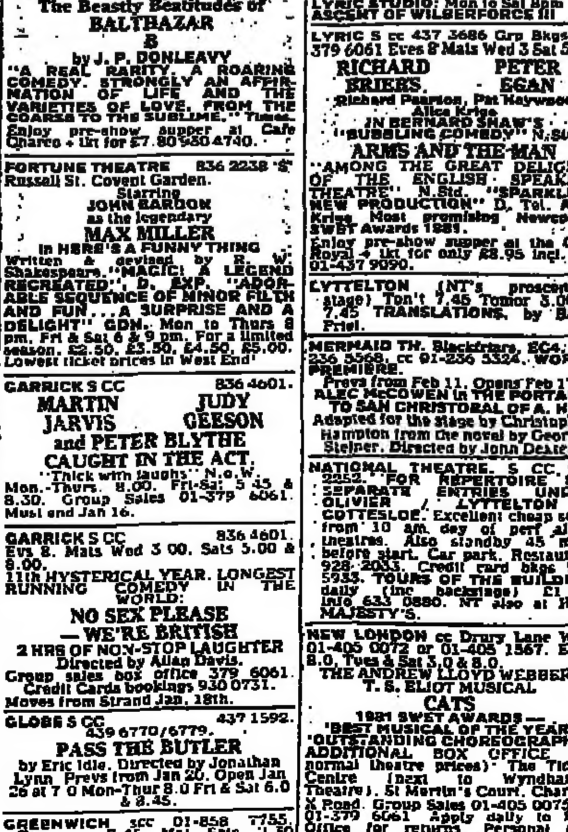
AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Eves 8pm. Mats Tues 3 & Sat 5 Tkts £6, £5, £4, £3.
ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT
"It's a charming story and is put over superlatively by Rosemary Leach and David Swift." Naseem Kahn.
84
CHARING CROSS ROAD
by Helene Hanff
"The West End can offer more exciting evenings but none more pleasurable" Francis King. Sunday Telegraph. "GEM OF A SHOW" Madeleine Harmsworth, Sun Mirror.

APOLLO VICTORIA (Opp Vict. Stn)
THE SOUND OF MUSIC
PETULA CLARK
"A huge and manifest success" BBC. Evgs 7.30, Mats Weds & Sat 2.30. Box Office 10am-8pm. In person/phone/post/SAE.
SPECIAL HOT LINES
01-828 8665/6/7.
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 01-834 6919/6184.
TELEDATA (instant 24hrs confirmed). Credit Card Bookings 01-200 0200.
GROUP SALES 01-379 6061.
GROUP BOOKINGS 01-839 2751.
LONDON'S GREATEST VALUE.
Seats from £2.50.
GOOD SEATS NOW AVAILABLE FOR MON-THURS
at 7.30pm & Wed at 2.30. Booking to 15th May, 1982.
BOOK NOW FOR THE GREATEST NIGHT OF YOUR LIFE

APOLLO THEATRE Shaftesbury Ave. S CC 01-437 2663.
KEITH MICHELL TWIGGY
ELEANOR BRON JEREMY LLOYD
in
"CAPTAIN BEAKY'S MUSICAL CHRISTMAS"
"Most enchanting performance in London" Sun Express. "Twiggy is a gem, the loveliest thing on the London stage." D. Mail.
Evgs 7.30 Mats Mon & Sat at 2.30 Prices £1.50 to £6. LAST TWO DAYS. MUST END TOMORROW.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. Hull Truck/Bush present STILL CRAZY AFTER ALL THESE YEARS by Mike Bradwell. Tues-Sun 8pm.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE 01-836 1488. Party Bookings 01-836 2379.
JON PERTWEE
UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON
in
WORZEL GUMMIDGE
"A piece of sparkling theatrical illusion, the spell is never broken . . . children of every age deserve a show like this." — Jack Tinker — Daily Mail. Evgs 7.30, Mats 2.30 until Sat. Jan. 18 to 30 Evgs. 7.30, Mats Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30 pm. Feb 1 to Feb 13 Evgs. 7.30 Mats Wed. & Sat 2.30 pm. Some seats available for today's perf.



CHURCHILL CC (460 6677/5838) Bromley, Kent. Ends Jan 23. Today 4.15 & 7.30.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
By John Kane. Music by Ed Coleman.

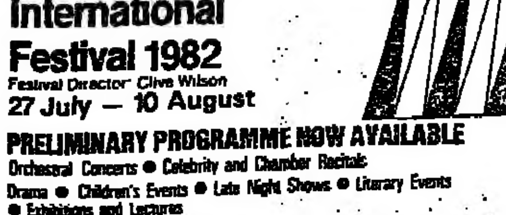
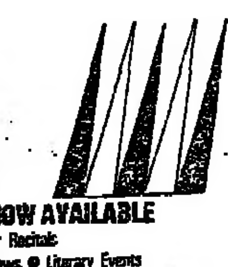
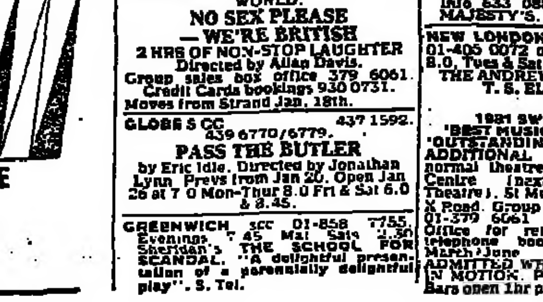
HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
GWEN TAYLOR, ANNA WING in
SKIRMISHES
by CATHERINE HAYES
Prevs from Jan 21 at 8.00.

OLD VIC 928 7616/7/8 cc 261 1821 'S'
TOAD OF TOAD HALL
Daily at 6.45, Mats Wed & Sat 3.30. Running until Jan 30. Good rates for weekday Party Bookings.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS, 730 2554, CINDERS Evgs 7.30. (Not suitable for children). Last two perfs.

WESTMINSTER cc S 01-834 0283.
GAVIN AND THE MONSTER
A fantasy Adventure Musical Until January 23. Mon-Sat at 2.15, Fri and Sat 5.45. "WHIZZ BANG PRODUCTION" Gdn.

CONCERTS

CINEMAS

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER (X). Sep Progs Dly 12.55, (not Sun.) 3.25, 6.00, 8.35. Late night show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bookable for 8.35 prog Mon-Fri and all progs. Sat & Sun. Also late night shows.

MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A). Daily at 1.15, 4.15, 7.45.

ODEON HAYMARKET. 930 2738/2771. THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (AA) Sep Progs Dly 1.30, 4.45, 8.05. Late night show Sat. 11.30. Seats Bookable in Advance for all Performances (except Mon-Fri Matinees)

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). For info 930 4250; 930 4259 EYE OF THE NEEDLE (AA) Sep Progs: Doors open Dly 12.45, 4.00, 7.30. Late night show Fri. & Sat. Drs open 11.15. All seats bookable in advance by post or box office

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus, 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
* 1 RICH AND FAMOUS (X). Sep progs daily 1.00; 3.30; 6.00; 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 11.15pm * 2 RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00; 3.30; 6.00; 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 11.15pm. * * 3 FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00; 3.30; 6.00; 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 11.15pm. * * 4 FOR YOUR EYES ONLY (A) Sep progs. daily 12.30 (not Suns); 3.00; 5.45; 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 11.15pm.
* No Smoking area. * * No Smoking

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191) Sunday at 7.15pm THE COMPETITION (A) with Richard Dreyfuss and Amy Irving All seats £2.00.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. John Heard, Jeff Bridges CUTTER'S WAY (X). 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00; club show all perfs, instant membership.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. TAXI ZUM KLO. 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30. CLUB SHOW (immediate membership).

THE LANE, ST MARTIN'S LANE. CHRISTIANE F (X). (Subtitled Version). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs Dly 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Late night show Fri. & Sat. 11.30. All seats bookable for the 8.15 programme.

EXHIBITIONS

MODEL ENGINEER EXHIBITION
Railway Layout/Boat Pool/Films Lectures/Live Steam Track/Trade Stands — over 1,000 models Wembley Conference Centre 7th-16th January 1982 10am-7pm, Late night Thurs 14th 9pm — open Sun 10th. Adults £2. Children/OAPs £1 50.

ROYAL ACADEMY: Piccadilly, London, W1 — THE GREAT JAPAN EXHIBITION: 2 Dec 28-Feb 21. Open 7 days a week, 10-6. Adm £3; £2 Sun till 1.45; £2 Concessionary.

ART GALLERIES

Anthony d'Offay, 23 Dering St., W1. Gilbert and George. 499 4695.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). FAMOUS BOOKS IN SCIENCE. Until 31 Jan. JAPANESE POPULAR LITERATURE OF THE EDO PERIOD. Until 27 June Wkdys. 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Adm. free.

DALLAS GALLERY, 9 Old Bond St. W1 491 8662 EARLY ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS exhibited by MICHAEL SPRATT Until 23 Jan. Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat 10-1

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116. Guthrie and the Scottish Realists.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St. St. James's, SW1. 839 3942. AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN POSTERS 1900-1914. Until 12 February. Mon-Fri 10-5.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council) South Bank, SE1 LUTYENS & LATE SICKERT Paintings, both until 31 Jan. Mon-Thurs 10-8, Fri. & Sat 10-6, Sun 12-6. Adm. £1.50; all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Thurs 75p.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St. W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5.

MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St W1 ALEX KATZ — RECENT PAINTINGS. until 6 Feb Mon-Fri 10-5.30 Sat. 10-12.30

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St. W1. 499 1800. HUGH MACKINNON: Recent Paintings.

ROY MILES
PAINTINGS FOR COLLECTORS
6 Duke Street, St James's, London SW1
Gallery Hours — 9.30-5.30, Saturdays, 11-1.
Telephone. 01-930 1900

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY. Whitechapel High St. 377 0107. Tube Aldgate East. To 24 Jan BRITISH SCULPTURE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY Part II 1951-80. Sun-Fri 11-6. Closed Sat. Adm £1 (50p). Free Mon 2-6.

WILDENSTEIN
Henry Moore — Recent Drawings
Extended to 22nd January. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30
147 New Bond Street, London, W1.

WAYNE GALLERY 17 Old Bond St. W1 629 4511. KEITH MICHELL'S illustrations for CAPTAIN BEAKY & ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

To place a Classified Advertisement.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers and Births, Marriages and Deaths only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351

The Classified Advertisement Department is open for the reception of advertisements Monday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm. Outside these hours messages concerning classified advertisements may be left on the telephone answering machine by dialling 01-837 3311.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:

Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day.

i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Coal board and NUM expect a photo finish

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Both sides in the miners' pay dispute last were privately predicting a close finsh n the secret pithead ballot for strike action. Voting started yesterday but wil not be completed until the middle of next week.

Straw polls in the Durham coalfield, which was the most accurate barometer in the last strike ballot in 1980, suggested that the men were evenly divided over their union leaders' request to give them authority to mount an all-out stoppage.

If those oppinion samples at Horden and Westoe pits are reflected across the coalfield, it would represent a marked increase in the level of militancy from the 38 per cent for striking recorded just over a year ago. A swing across the country on that scale would yield a comfortable majority for a strike.

In Yorkshire, the country's largest coalfield, first indications suggested massive support for rejecting the coal board's 9.5 per cent final offer and support for the executive line.

At the 500-man Ledston Luck colliery near Castleford, in the more moderate sector of the coalfield, Mr Alan Toes, branch secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "We have had a great response so far, with an overwhelming majority voting 'Yes.'."

The men were ignoring facilities for marking their ballot paper in private, and openly marking their ballot paper in favour of rejection.

In Yorkshire, Mr Arthur Scargill, the area leader and national president-elect, said the feedback from the pits showed that the men were not heeding the appeal of Mr Joseph Gormley, the president, to accept the £102m package offer.

"I think it has backfired on him", he said. "I am more than optimistic that the result in Yorkshire will be extremely good. Better than it was 12 months ago."

In that ballot, the coalfield voted 65 per cent against the wage offer, which was being recommended by the executive. Overall, the vote was 56 per cent to accept.

But this year's strike ballot will almost certainly be decided in the traditionally-moderate areas of Durham and Nottinghamshire, which yielded 38 per cent and 22 per cent for the militant line last time.

Both areas have shown a swing to the left since then, more marked in Durham but discernible in Nottinghamshire were the men spurned Mr Raymond Chadburn, their own area leader, in favour of Mr Scargill in the recent presidential election.

Southern England still paralysed by cold

Continued from page 1

In South Wales, Arctic conditions still meant dangerous roads and police appealed to jrivate motorists to stay away from the centre of Cardiff to alow room for emergency vehicles.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent managed to beat 8ft snowdrifts surrounding their home near Stroud, Gloucestershire, by flying by helicopter to London to attend a musical recital at St Paul's Cathedral to open Maritime England Year.

Two Welsh villages which had been cut off for seven days were relieved yesterday by snowploughs. Aberdaron, in the Lleyn peninsula, and Wick, in Mid-Glamorgan, were lucky: bread, milk and meat was brought in by Land-Rovers. But other communities were still cut off and had to receive essential supplies of food by helicopter.

National Association of Funeral Directors has asked bereaved people to accept cremations because low temperatures have made it impossible to dig graves.

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, toured South Wales to see the full extent of the damage to farmers. A number of farmers have still not been able to make contact with their hill flocks.

Frozen pipes in many homes in Shropshire meant that hundreds of families had to queue in the street for water. The first of 200 standpipes was brought into use yesterday.

On Wednesday night Oxfordshire was the coldest place in Europe, when RAF Brize Norton recorded a record low of −20.7C (−5.3F).



Farewell to the corridor of power: Lord Grade taking a contemplative walk from his office at the London headquarters of ACC.

Why 'made by Lew' no longer makes the grade

By David Hewson and Philip Robinson

Lord Grade announced last night that he will resigne as £203,000-a-year chairman and chief executive of Associated Communications Corporation in a takeover deal which will give control to Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier.

Lord Grade's dtparture from the day-to-day running of a business he has built over 25 years comes just four months after the sudden departure of Mr Jack Gill, his right hand man, whose £750,000 golden handshake package is now the subject of legal action by 10 of the corporation's non-voting shareholders.

Lord Grade is expected to become ACC's president. Mr Holmes à Court will run the company and a new financial director is expected to arrive *in six weeks.*

The effective retirement of Lord Grade will deprive the world of international business of one of its most flamboyant characters, a tough and determined operator who saw a lifetime of increasing success overtaken, in three years, by a vicious circle of creative and financial failure.

Lord Grade's analysis of his departure from the helm of the entertainments empire he built will lay the blame heavily at the door of the financial institutions, and not any dimming of his own instinct for finding the lucrative jugular through which flow the tastes of the masses.

It is an analysis few will share. Since embarking on its ill-fated attempt to become a new leading film studio, three years ago, ACC has consistently failed to find significant box office success. Its television company, ATV, which gave birth to most of the Grade empire, has been partly stripped aay *because of its* broadcasting shortcomings. Were it not for ACC's property holdings and its rights to such valuable music catalogues as a large number of Lennon and McCartney songs, the company's position ould have been untenable.

It is factually unfair to lay the blame for it all on the 75-year-old figure of the former Charleston dancer. But Lord Grade must take the blame for making his own personality inseparable from that of his company's product. That was a process he relished with such successes as *The Muppets* and television series like *The Saint*; it became less desirable when film disasters such as the $35m flop *Raise The Titanic* automatically attracted the tag, "made by Grade".

Lord Grade has assiduously cultivated his image with the *journalists he thought most* important, sending them champagne each Christmas, and occasionally inviting them, at short notice, to informal chats at his Mayfair offices. He likes to be known as Lew and always tries to come up with a quotable quote.

In retrospect, the peak of his career can be seen to be the heady days of British commercial television in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when *Beat the Clock* pulled in millions of viewers to ATV's *Sunday Night at the London Palladium* and lightweight adventure series such as *The Saint* sold an image of swinging London to the United States. Lew Grade then possessed the common touch; ATV's *foreign success won him a* knighthood for services to exports in 1969. His elevation to the Lords came in 1976, for *services to television.*

But by that time, the Grade era was already ending.

The difficulties became public last year when his film-making plans came publicly apart and ACC lost £26.4m on feature films in a year.

In essence, Lord Grade is a showman who may have forgotten that ancient stage adage which says it is always best to leave the stage with the audience wanting more.

He can comfort himself with the thought that the considerable fortune his activities have amassed is a commendable achievement for someone born into poverty in the Ukraine on Christmas Day, 1906. But it is unlikely to prove of much consolation for someone who is *one of the country's most* notorious workaholics.

Solidarity still has shopfloor power

Continued from page 1

It is clear that the military and militia were being held in support, though the factory management plays down their role. In any event, the conflict was settled peacefully, but on Solidarity's terms.

The factory management, naturally enough, presented a somewhat different picture. True, there was low morale in the *factory since martial law,* it admitted, a drop in production even, but labour discipline was now strong, attendance at factory party meetings was up (though probably from a low base) and there were fewer absentees: a calm, if not exactly happy factory.

But the management had reckoned without journalists capable, after four weeks of military rule, of scenting an armoured vehicle at 200 yards. Why if the situation was so "normal" were there two armoured personnel carriers inside one of the factory gates? a journalist asked with a quizzical look. They were to protect the factory's power plant. Against whom? Counter-revolutionary partisans? That, the director said, was a hypothetical question.

How are factories coping without Solidarity? The members at the Cegielski plant say there is still a Solidarity office but it has been officially sealed by the authorities.

But the balance of shopfloor power is still with Solidarity. Three thousand out of a workforce of 16,000 are in the party, according to the party itself. But more than 15,000—including some party members too—belong to Solidarity.

But unless Solidarity organizes at a national level again soon, such workers will feel increasingly isolated. Some workers, for example, are paid at piece rates and a go-slow protest tangibly hurts them. Without the national rallying *figure of Mr Walesa, or some* other inspired leadership, it will be defficult to maintain the balance between idealism and survival.

The Government—or at least the government representatives on the trip—seem to have been genuinely surprised by the strength of the workers' reaction and the sudden about-turn by Mr Rozwalak. The old truisms about the danger of believing one's own propaganda seem to apply.

In any case, once the Central Committee's press monitoring bureau has seen the film and read the reports of Solidarity's resurgence, the prospects of another trip will fade for some time. "I do not know who will be organizing the next one," the present *Foreign Ministry* organizer said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

The royal wedding dress and presents, Cardiff Castle, 10 to 6.

One Man, One Rod, British Engineerium, off Nevill Road, Hove, 10 to 5.

Beatrix Potter in Scotland, James Dun's House, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Paintings by Jack Smith, Michael Johnson, Sue Smith and Helen Wilks, Bridge Street Gallery, 7a Bridge Street, Bath, 12.30 to 5.30.

Recent painting and drawings by Tim Gibbs, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 10 to 4.

The Great Japan Exhibition, and paintings by Carel Weight, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.

Paintings and sculpture selected by Adrian Searle. Atlantis Gallery, E2 Warehouse, New Crane Wharf, Garnet Street, E1, 10 to 5.30.

Postcard Pieces, Gilbert and George — "Crusade", Anthony d'Offay, 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1, 10 to 5.30.

Drawings of plants of S China, Eyre and Hobhouse, 39 Duke Street, St James's, SW1, 10 to 5.30.

Architecture by Sir Edwin Lutyens, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, 10 to 8.

Sabaudia, 1933, original drawings and photographs lent by Opera Nazionale Combattenti, Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, WC1.

Paintings by Barrington Moore Tabb, Annexe Gallery, 45 High Street, Wimbledon Common, 10 to 5.

Paintings by Craigie Aitchison, Serpentine Gallery, 10 to 4.30.

Music

Bach's Christmas Oratorio, St John's College Chapel, Cambridge, 8.30.

Recital by Peter Sheppard (violin) and Betty McConnell (piano), St Sepulchre-without-Newgate, Holborn, 1.10.

Piano duet by Janet Walton and Lisa Challon, St Martin within Ludgate, Ludgate Hill, 1.15.

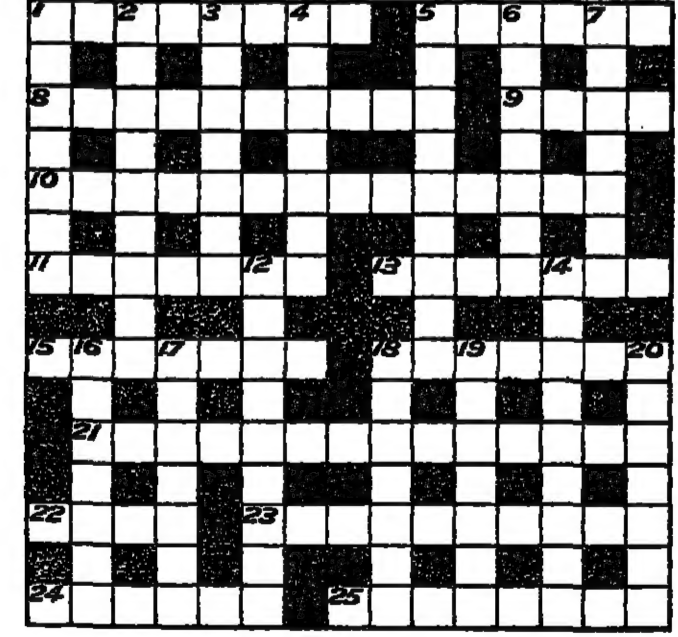
Concert conducted by George Hurst, featuring Jin Li, 12-year-old Chinese violinist, Greenwich Borough Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich, SE10, 2.30.

Concert conducted by Moshe Atzmon, Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Bedworth Civic Hall, Bedworth, near Coventry, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Ancient Greek athletics, by *Patsy Vanags*, 11.30; and Japanese paintings of the Edo period: form and purpose, 1.15; both at British Museum.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,730



ACROSS

1 Front cover — Captain Corcoran's Charge (8)
5 Feel abhorrence of French international game (6)
8 Deserve to get a point back — let out in privacy (10)
9 Miss West is coming back *about ten for a test* (4)
10 Title awarded posthumously for a locomotive safety device (4,4,6)
11 "Fair — frowned not on his humble birth" (Gray) (7)
13 More expensive ox — about a record (7)
15 Touchstone's reproof was (7)
18 Organize a right position for the singer's home (7)
21 Keep silence golden? Shone out amazingly (4,4,6)
22 Boy from the DNA unit (4)
23 Free fun with Ted, tree-chopping (10)
24 Without contents of deed he'd be a mere tenant (6)
25 Went back over part of the harness in Russian (8)

DOWN

1 Shows father dares to get *involved* (7)
2 Poor, thin and lean, a curate of Shakespeare's (9)
3 But he's not an arsonist (7)
4 Old Italian church vernacular type of language (7)
5 He ran down and rode second half on a farm vehicle (9)
6 Work by the foot or a metric measure in growth (7)
7 Climb to a point in this triangle (7)
12 Count love a twist? It is twisted (9)
14 Such a eulogy puts poor Lady Jane in a flap (9)
16 Perform "Hail to the Chief" mostly inside (7)
17 Complaint Macbeth lacked to go with his ambition (7)
18 Stern wind from the south and east (7)
19 There's nothing in the duty list for Chanticleer (7)
20 Corrected journalists about other ranks (7)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,729

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: ceramics and works of art, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: printed books, 10.30; dolls, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: furniture, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: ceramics and works of art, 9 to 11. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern silver, 9.30 to 4.30: English and Continental prints, 9.30 to 4.30: Oriental paintings, prints, scrolls, Indian and Islamic paintings and miniatures, 9.30 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 9 *to 10.30: modern British paintings*; furniture, carpets and works of art, all 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: British watercolours; ceramics and silver, both 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: paintings; furniture, both 9.30 to 4.30.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says "for a newspaper to praise Princess Anne is as rare as a smile from her to a press photographer." but urges its readers to follow her example and check elderly neighbours are not suffering during the present cold spell.

Le Monde says France does not intend to let EEC negotiations sink down in quicksand, but is not optimistic about the talks' chances of success.

Anniversaries today

Molière was born in Paris, 1622, and Louis de Rouvroy, Duc de Saint-Simon at Versailles, 1675. The Act of Supremacy was passed 1535. The British Museum was opened, 1739.

Top box office films

The top 10 films in London:

1 Arthur
2 Gallipoli
3 The French Lieutenant's Woman
4 Eye of the Needle
5 Lady Chatterley's Lover
6 Christiane F
7 An American Werewolf in London
8 Lili Marleen
9 Prince of the City
10 So Fine

The top five in the provinces:

1 Arthur
2 The Fox and the Hound
3 Alien
4 Lady Chatterley's Lover
5 Montenegro

Compiled by Screen International

Food prices

Reports of retailers and street traders taking advantage of the severe weather to charge inflated food prices are said to have been exaggerated, but buyers should be on the lookout for profiteering.

Vegetable prices have doubled because of inability of farmers to harvest winter crops, and shortages will probably persist for several weeks. Sprouts, cabbages and potatoes may be frost damaged.

Despite localised transport difficulties, items like bread and milk should not be affected. Meat prices are, if anything, slightly lower than last week, with a boom probably caused by people stocking their freezers because of fears of future shortages when livestock losses become apparent.

Good neighbours

During the present cold weather, try to kep an eye open for elderly neighbours who are housebound and unable to shop for food and fuel.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.74	1.66
Austria Sch	31.50	29.50
Belgium Fr	84.90	80.90
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	14.46	13.76
Finland Mkk	8.66	8.21
France Fr	11.30	10.70
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	126.00	117.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lira	2430.00	2330.00
Japan Yen	444.00	418.00
Netherlands Gld	4.88	4.62
Norway Kr	11.37	10.77
Portugal Esc	130.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	2.06	1.90
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	10.90	10.32
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	96.00	89.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.1 at 527.2.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1982
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Friday, January 15, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.

Travel

For pre-recorded information on rail, air and road travel in Britain, call Traveline: 01-246 8021.

Rail

Delays and cancellations to rail services throughout the country today, especially to early morning trains. London commuter services should run fairly normally, but Inter-City services, especially to and from London, will be reduced, due to problems of resumption in severe weather. Because of lack of stock, there will be no sleeper coaches on overnight trains until further notice.

For regional information call: **East Anglia and Essex**: 01-283 7171; **E England**: 01-278 2477; **E Midlands**: 01-387 7070; **NE England**: 01-278 2477; **NW England**: 01-387 7070; **S Midlands**: 01-262 6767; **S England**: 01-928 5100; **W England**: 01-262 6767; **W Midlands**: 01-387 7070; **Scotland** (via E Coast): 01-278 2477; (via W Coast): 01-387 7070; **N Wales**: 01-387 7070; **S Wales**: 01-262 6767.

Refunds will be made on unused tickets; season ticket holders can claim refunds, or (except weekly ticket holders) period of validity can be extended.

Roads

Most main roads in Wales now passable, but still many roads in Welsh valleys open only to emergency vehicles. Still closures in other parts of the country, notably Wiltshire and Dorset, and Gloucestershire where most main roads are still closed to articulated lorries. Black ice and patchy fog in most parts, with speed restrictions on many motorways. The AA advises motorists not to make non-essential journeys.

Roadworks

Midlands: **A45**: Lane closures on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge. **A607**: Queniborough Brook Bridge, Leicestershire, closed; diversion. **A5**: Roadworks near Stretton, Staffordshire.

North: **A1/A6136**: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass, N Yorkshire. **A1**: Southbound lane closures at Scotch Corner, N Yorkshire. **A1**: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby.

Wales and West: **M5**: Only hard shoulder in use between junctions 11 and 12 near Gloucester. **A4**: Temporary signals at junction with A363, Bathford, Avon. **A39**: Temporary signals at Stratton between Bideford and Fraddon, Cornwall.

☐ **Scotland**: **A9**: Single line traffic with lights S of Pitlochry at Quay Bridge. **A96**: Single line traffic with lights, SE of Huntly Road. **A739**: Clyde Tunnel expressway, closed southbound at Shield Hall Road flyover; diversions.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.

Information supplied by the AA.

Ferries

Sealink ferries are operating normally from all ports except Newhaven, where the continuing dispute means no crossings to Dieppe.

For details of special travel arrangements to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or Sealink offices at ports.

Weather forecast

Pressure low in W with S airstream over Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, E Anglia, Midlands: Fog slowly clearing, sunny or clear periods, frost; wind SE light to moderate; max temp 0 to 3C (32 to 37F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, NE England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Bright or sunny intervals, dry; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 3 to 6C (37 to 43F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind SW, strong to gale; max temp 7C (45F).

Argyll, N Ireland: Bright at times, occasional rain later; wind SW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 4C (39F).

Outlook for the weekend: Occasional rain and normal temperatures in N and W, freezing fog in SE at first, becoming less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S or SE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S or SE, fresh occasionally strong; sea moderate, locally rough.

Sun rises: 8.0 am	Sun sets: 4.21 pm
Moon sets: 11.06 am	Moon rises: 11.23 pm

Last quarter: Tomorrow

Lighting up time

London 4.51 pm to 7.29 am
Bristol 5 0 pm to 7.39 am
Edinburgh 4.41 pm to 8.03 am
Manchester 4.50 pm to 7.47 am
Penzance 5.18 pm to 7.45 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Guernsey	s	3	37	Belfast	s	2	36
Inverness	c	5	41	Birmingham	s	−11	12
Jersey	s	2	36	Blackpool	s	−1	30
London	s	2	36	Bristol	c	−6	21
Manchester	s	1	34	Cardiff	fg	−4	25
Newcastle	f	1	34	Edinburgh	f	2	36
Ronaldsway	c	5	41	Glasgow	c	4	39

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5C (41F); min 6 pm to 6 am, −3c (27F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,023.5 millibars, steady. 1 000 millibars = 29 53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Isles of Scilly: Shetland, 7C (45F). Lowest day max: Bedford: −8C (18F). Highest rainfall: Benbecula, 0 41in. Highest sunshine: Folkestone, Clacton: 7.5hrs.

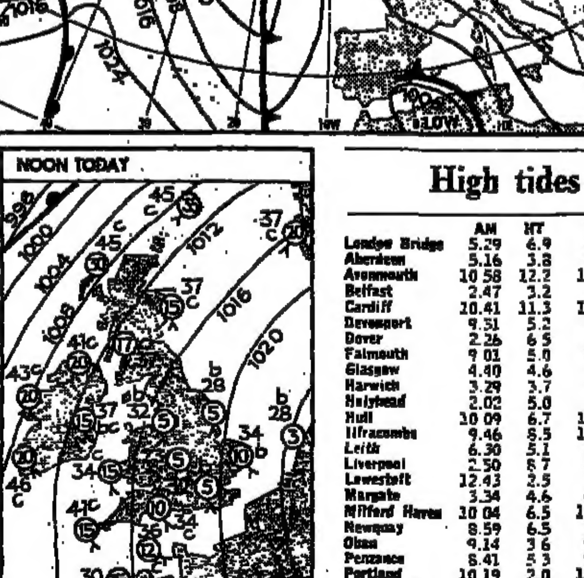
Satellite predictions

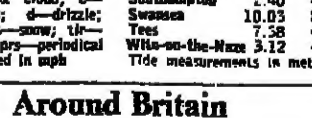
Figures give time of visibility, where rising maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 18.5-18.9; WNW; 40NNW; NNE*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 16) 5.51-5.56, S; 20SSE; E. Cosmos 185R: 18.19-18.23; S; 30ESE; ESE* and 19 58-20.0; SW; 25WSW; WSW*. Intercosmos 14R: 17.6-17.14; W; 25NW; N. Salyut 6: 18.11-18.13; SSW; 25SSE; SSE*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 18.5-18.9; W; 60NNW; NE* and 19.43-19.44; WNW; 20WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 16) 5 52-5.55; SSE, 15ESE; ESE. Cosmos 185R: 18.20-18.23; SSE; 20ESE; ESE* and 19.59-20.0; SW; 25SW, SW*. Salyut 6: 18.12-18.13; S; 20SSE; SSE*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.29	6.9	5.58	7.0
Aberdeen	5.16	3.8	5.18	4.8
Avonmouth	10 58	12.2	11.23	11 6
Belfast	2.47	3.2	3.04	3.7
Cardiff	10.41	11.3	11.06	10 7
Devonport	9.31	5.2	9.55	4 8
Dover	2.26	6 5	2.53	6.0
Falmouth	9 01	5.0	9.25	4.6
Glasgow	4.40	4.6	4.40	5.2
Harwich	3.29	3.7	4.03	3.7
Holyhead	2.02	5.0	2.16	5 2
Hull	10 09	6.7	10.14	7.1
Ilfracombe	9.46	8.5	10.10	8.0
Leith	6.30	5.1	6.56	5.1
Liverpool	2.50	8 7	3.07	8.8
Lowestoft	12.43	2.5	1.41	2.2
Margate	3.34	4.6	4.09	4.4
Milford Haven	10 04	6.5	10.28	6.1
Newquay	8.59	6.5	9.24	6.1
Oban	9.14	3 6	9 49	3.3
Penzance	8.41	5 3	9.07	4.8
Portland	10 19	2.0	11.01	1.7
Portsmouth	3 07	4.6	3.15	4.3
Shoreham	2.46	6.1	3.05	5.7
Southampton	2.40	4.3	2.53	4.1
Swansea	10.03	8.7	10.26	8.2
Tees	7.38	4 9	7.47	5.1
Wlto-on-the-Naze	3.12	4.0	3.45	3.9

Tide measurements in metres. 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	5.1	—	0	32	Sun pds	Ilfracombe	2 2	—	5	41	Sun int
Bridlington	6.6	—	−1	30	Sunny	Tenby	—	—	1	34	Cloudy
Cromer	7 4	.01	5	41	Sunny	Anglesey	2.8	—	5	41	Sun int
Lowestoft	4.8	—	3	37	Sun pds	Colwyn Bay	7.2	—	4	39	Sunny
Clacton	7.5	—	3	37	Sunny	Southport	3.6	—	−1	30	Sun pds
Worthing	7 0	—	2	36	Sunny	Blackpool	5.2	—	−1	30	Sun pds
Littlehampton	6 5	—	2	36	Sunny	Morecambe	4.2	—	1	34	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	7.2	—	2	36	Sunny	Douglas	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Shanklin	6.4	—	3	37	Sunny	Belfast	0 5	—	3	27	Cloudy
Bournemouth	5.2	—	2	36	Sun pds	Eskdalemuir	—	—	0	32	Cloudy
Poole	4 1	—	2	36	Sun pds	Prestwick	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Swanage	1.3	—	3	37	Cloudy	Abbotsinch	—	—	4	39	Cloudy
Weymouth	4.1	—	1	34	Sun pds	Tiree	—	.10	6	43	Rain
Exmouth	0.3	—	4	39	Cloudy	Stornoway	—	.36	7	45	Rain
Teignmouth	0.3	—	5	41	Cloudy	Lerwick	—	.02	7	45	Rain pm
Torquay	1.1	—	6	43	Cloudy	Wick	—	.08	6	43	Rain pm
Falmouth	0.2	—	6	43	Cloudy	Kinloss	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Penzance	0.5	—	6	43	Sun int	Dyce	—	—	3	37	Cloudy
Jersey	6.8	—	2	36	Sunny	Leuchars	—	—	3	37	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	13	55	Copenhagen	c	−3	27	Malaga	r	11	52	Salzburg	s	−8	18
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Corfu	c	14	57	Malta	c	16	61	Sao Paulo			
Alexandria	f	18	64	Dallas				Melbourne	s	21	70	San Francisco			
Algiers	c	17	63	Dublin	s	1	34	Mexico City				Santiago			
Amsterdam	s	−1	30	Dubrovnik	s	13	55	Miami				Seoul	f	−5	23
Athens	c	7	45	Faro	f	15	59	Milan	c	3	37	Singapore			
Bahrain				Florence	s	11	52	Montreal				Stockholm	c	1	34
Barbados				Frankfurt	s	−8	18	Moscow	sn	−12	10	Strasbourg	c	−11	12
Barcelona	c	12	54	Funchal	f	18	64	Munich	fg	−12	10	Sydney	c	22	72
Beirut	c	18	64	Geneva	c	0	32	Nairobi	f	29	84	Tangier	r	13	55
Belgrade	s	−2	23	Gibraltar				Naples	c	13	55	Teheran			
Berlin	s	−5	23	Helsinki	c	−2	28	New York				Tel Aviv	c	18	64
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	17	63	Nice	c	13	55	Tenerife	c	13	55
Biarritz	f	9	48	Innsbruck	s	0	32	Oslo	c	2	36	Tokyo	f	8	46
Boulogne	s	−3	27	Istanbul	sn	4	39	Ottawa				Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	8	46	Jiddah	f	30	86	Paris	s	−4	25	Tunis	f	17	63
Boston				Johannesburg	f	25	77	Perth	s	37	99	Vancouver	r	13	55
Brussels	s	−10	14	Las Palmas	f	19	66	Peking	f	−3	27	Valencia	s	5	41
Budapest	s	−7	19	Lisbon	f	14	57	Prague	s	−15	5	Venice	s	−6	21
Cairo	f	19	66	Locarno	c	3	37	Reykjavik	f	0	32	Vienna	f	−5	23
Cape Town	c	24	75	Los Angeles				Rhodes	s	13	55	Warsaw			
Casablanca	c	14	57	Luxembourg	s	−6	21	Riyadh	f	18	64	Washington			
Chicago				Madrid	f	12	54	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	s	−7	19
Cologne	s	−4	25	Majorca	f	17	63	Rome	c	14	57				